The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

More Rumors About the Removal of Fremont.

No Change on the Upper or Lower Potomac.

The Great Expedition Heard From Off Hatteras on Wednesday Night, with Fine Weather.

PROBABLE ARRIVAL AT ITS DESTINATION

The Journey of Gen. Scott from Washington to New-York.

Enthusiastic Reception at Harrisburgh.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI

The Rebel Army Thirty Thousand Strong, at Neosho.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 2.

THE REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

There seems to be little doubt that, nearly a week ago, a special messenger left Washington with a letter to Gen. FREMONT, ordering him to transfer his command to Gen. HUNTER until a successor shall be specially designated. [We have good reason to believe that such a letter as the one spoken of by our correspondent has been prepared, but that it has or will be forwarded is not so certain.—ED. TIMES.]

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN will continue in actual command of the Army of the Potomac.

A Committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia waited on Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, at his residence, this evening, and presented him with a magnificent sword. Gen. MCCLELLAN, in the course of his reply, said that he received the sword, not for what he had done, but for what he hoped to do; all that was necessary was patience and confidence, and victory would eventually be ours.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The steamer *Powhatan* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, having run the blockade last night. She has been at Annapolis for some time past, and left there on Monday last. Since Tuesday she has been with the flotilla on the Lower Potomac, and last night started up and ran past the Confederate batteries in the darkness although the enemy evidently heard her, and lights were run out and signals made. The pilot of the *Powhatan*, who knows the river thoroughly, says that any vessels might have passed the Confederate batteries last night without incurring any risk.

The steamer *Baltimore* is used to convey stores from Old Point to the flotilla below the rebel batteries, and was at Wade's Bay last night, when the *Powhatan* came up.

Four sloops, a Jersey schooner, and a pungy, went down past the batteries yesterday, early in the afternoon. They with one exception took a course through the Swash channel, next the Maryland shore, and although the rebels wasted a large quantity of ammunition in firing at them, none of them were struck. One of the sloops, commanded by a German, kept close along the Virginia shore, running the gauntlet of all the rebel batteries, and escaped unharmed from the heavy fire aimed at it.

SHELLING THE NATIONAL INTRENCHMENTS.

Thirty or forty shells were thrown from the rebel batteries over to our intrenchments on the Maryland shore yesterday, but they did not impede the progress of the work. Some of our 32-pounders answered with three or four rounds, but it is not known whether our shots reached.

GOOD ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Yesterday afternoon a shell was thrown from the Virginia shore, striking the tent of Lieut. BRANNS, who has command of the battery of the First Pennsylvania Artillery, at Difficult Creek, near Edwards' Ferry. One of the persons in the tent was wounded slightly in the arm by the explosion. The shell is supposed to have been from a light battery.

MARYLAND'S LOYALTY.

Wherever our troops go in Maryland, there is a professed loyalty on the part of the citizens. But a fact which strikes the traveler through the counties below the upper tier as singular, is the absence of young men. Among the young people, the proportion of the women to the men is as about four to one. Either this is a freak of nature which has caused this disproportion of the sexes in the increase of the race, or else the young men are away from home, and if so, nobody believes that they have gone North.

CAMP COMFORTS.

Cold nights having come upon the camps with the approach of Winter, our troops are conspiring to make themselves comfortable. Yankee ingenuity is taxed to devise means for warming tents, and with excellent results. In the camp of the New-York Thirty-eighth, the officers, and some of the privates even, have constructed fire places of good size in the rear of their tents, from sods, about which the folds of the rear walls of the tents are closely gathered. A barrel, cross-sticks *a la* cob-house, daubed with clay, or bricks when they can be secured, subserve the purposes of a chimney, and abundant firewood for a day's burning can be obtained by a few moments' chopping in the abattis to be found in the neighborhood of every camp. At night, the fire gives out a cheerful light and warmth, and the interior appearance of the tents is as cozy and comfortable as can well be imagined in camp.

Others have secured the necessary warmth by digging a trench about six inches wide and deep, extending from near front wall of the tent to outside of the rear. The interior extremity is widened to a foot, for about eighteen inches, for the fuel. With the exception of a few inches left open for draft, the trench is covered with brick or sheet iron, and the smoke ascends from the exterior through a barrel, or other means used for a chimney.

Some, more extravagant, have purchased small stoves, with the necessary lengths of pipe to convey the smoke outside of their tents.

A private in the New-York Thirteenth Regiment, a mason by trade, extemporized a range for the use of his company which has been so successful that others are being put up elsewhere. From the ruins of an old building he secured the necessary brick; for mortar he used clay and sand; with a shingle for a trowel he put up the mason work, and some old stove-plates, found about the camp, answered the requirements for the top, and in the holes are placed the camp-kettles for cooking. Ovens are not wanting, and old stove doors are successfully used for the doors. Beef, pork and beans, and occasionally pastry, are baked in the oven; and thus some luxuries are introduced in camp which would otherwise be unattainable.

AN EQUESTRIENNE ON THE OUTPOSTS.

Recently the pickets on the outposts of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division were astonished by seeing a lady dashing along their lines on horseback, giving them the salute *a la militaire*, as she passed. She was too *distingue* in appearance to be a rebel, and this fact, together with their surprise at seeing a lady in such a position, prevented the pickets from stopping her, until she had nearly gone the length of Gen. PORTER'S lines, when she encountered the field officer of the day, who accompanied her on the remainder of her jaunt. She proved to be the wife of a captain of the New-York Fiftieth, who was anxious to get a sight at something secesh.

THE CONDITION OF FAIRFAX COUNTY—THE RUIN INFLICTED BY THE WAR.

The following letter from a loyal Virginian, possessing a large landed property, to his brother, was brought to our lines a few days ago, and through the kindness of Gen. KEYES I have been permitted to make a copy. It is a plain, unpretending statement of personal experiences, which indicate the condition of the people of Fairfax County, whose residences have been within the rebel lines. The writer lives west of Falls Church, on the Fairfax road:

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1861.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I know you must be extremely anxious to hear from me, and I will now try to write in the hope that my letter will reach you. You can form no adequate idea of the ruin that has come upon this county and its inhabitants. Most persons have fled, and every particle of their property has been destroyed, and so far chiefly by the Southern troops. Especially is this the case with all Northern property, whose owners were compelled to leave. My losses are great, but I still have some corn left. All my men and boys (slaves)—seven in number—left me about three weeks ago and went to the Northern army, and I have not heard from them since. BEN is here, and the women and children, but I am informed that they all intend going, and from their actions I have no doubt they will do so. The slaves who have not been sent back have all gone. So far as I can see, I see no chance of my saving the little of my crop left me by the Southern troops. They took all of my hay and oats, and left me with a large stock of cattle—50 head—and horses, colts and sheep, with nothing to feed them. Some of the cattle are good beef, and I will try to sell them. The larger portion are not fit to kill. All my valuable work horses and mules were carried off for the use of the Southern army, and I have nothing to show for them, and that is also the case with about half of my hay and oats that they took. They carried off all my harness of every kind, all my hay and dung forks, and every article that could be used. All this property was stolen or carried off, and there is no chance of my ever getting anything for them. I never before believed that such villains existed in the world. Nearly all of my hogs, at least twenty fine ones, were stolen and eaten by the Southern soldiers. How many sheep they took I cannot tell, but I caught them taking one away. The Northern soldiers, two or three days ago, in my sight, shot and caught a number of my sheep and took them off. I had about a hundred or upwards, and now there are not more than forty or fifty left, and soon perhaps all will be gone. Until five days ago, about fifty Southern soldiers were stationed as pickets in my yard, and every night we expected an attack from the Federals. Fortunately, we escaped, but several pickets were shot near the place—some on each side. For a long time I did not know at what moment we should all be killed, and yet we became resigned to our situation and were able to sleep tolerably well.

We are out of sugar and coffee, and have been for some time. The last sugar that I heard of as being sold at Fairfax was sold at twenty-five cents a pound. Salt was sold for $12 a sack. Northern families are returning to their homes as the National army advances. But all their stock, furniture, crops, and every species of property that could be used, has long ago been destroyed or carried off; and now the Southern people, almost to a man, have left, most of them taking their families with them. Some, however, have left their women and children behind. How they are treated I know not, as we are all obliged to stay at home, and cannot know what is doing around us. But I have not heard of any woman being treated amiss, and I think the Northern troops are not disposed to illtreat any one who behaves himself. Half of my time I have not known what I was doing. I was told such horrible stories of what the National troops would do with me and my property, that I was alarmed almost to distraction, and whatever I did in giving up my property to the Southern soldiers, I was persuaded to do, as I thought, for the best. I was told that everything would be taken and what could not be used would be burned—that they were burning every house, church, and everything belonging to the Southern people. I believed it, as I could see a great many large smokes arising, which I had no doubt were from burning buildings, but now I find it was only the brush, which had been cut down and which they were burning to get out of their way. The Southern pickets, while stationed here, took all of my tin ware and cooking utensils, or the blacks sold them to them. I must try to make some disposition of what may remain, if anything is left, and break up, as it is impossible for me to carry on the place any longer. I am ruined entirely, as you must see; I see no way for me to pay my taxes, but I have made up my mind to let everything go, as I am sure land here will not be worth cultivating. By Winter there will not be a rail left. I have had a great deal of my fencing burned, but not so much as many others, for many have not a rail left on their farms. I have but a little Southern paper money left, and that will not pay taxes. You can form no conception of the horrid state of mind I am in, and have been in for a long time past. I see no prospect of an end to it, and at times I have asked to be delivered from my condition by death, but again would cleave to life, hard as it was, and as it still continues to be. Your brother. ——.

A RESIGNATION AND AN APPOINTMENT.

JAMES LESLEY, Jr., the present efficient and accomplished Chief Clerk of the War Department, finding that the labors of his arduous position were greatly affecting his health, has concluded to retire from active duties for the present. Mr. LESLEY has been appointed Consul at Nice, which has been raised to a salaried Consulate under the recent Act of Congress, having become, from its position on the frontier of France and Italy, a place of much importance in reference to American commerce in the Mediterranean. At this post his knowledge of continental languages, his ability as a writer, and his thorough acquaintance with public matters in connection with our Government, will enable him to render valuable and important service.

The Consul-Generalship of British India, at Calcutta, with a salary of $5,000 per annum, was tendered to Mr. LESLEY, but he declined it, preferring to give his services where they could be made most available in connection with the stirring events of the times.

NO BOUNTY LANDS.

The Pension Bureau has issued a notice that no applications for bounty lands for services in the present war will be considered, there being no law providing for such bounty for military services rendered since March, 1855.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

HIRAM SIBLEY, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and contractor with the Government for building the Atlantic-Pacific Telegraph, has notified it of the completion of the line, and is here to execute the supplemental contract, which provides a compensation of $40,000 a year, for ten years, for Government telegraphic services.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR QUARTERING SOLDIERS—PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION ON THE SOUTH—A DIVERSION TO BE AVAILED OF.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

Preparations are being made for quartering soldiers in this vicinity during the Winter. This is a mere matter of course, and would be necessary though the rebels should be driven from their intrenchments at Manassas at the point of the bayonet. The inference from this fact, that no active operations are contemplated, would, therefore, seem to be unwarranted, and we must believe that the able and accomplished young commander of the army of the Potomac has his deep-laid plans of offensive operations on a grand scale, and that he bides his time. It is urged by the do-nothing party that two or three thousand wagons would be necessary to accompany the army to Richmond, and that the Virginia roads would scarce contain them, much less afford a passable thoroughfare. But the same objections would apply, at any time, between this and next June, when the heats of Summer will become an insuperable obstacle to an advance. The effect of this objection, supposing it to be valid, would, therefore, be to admit the impenetrability of the Old Dominion to the advance of an invading army. But, in point of fact, no such train of wagons could be necessary, if we suppose the rebels to be first whipped at Manassas and sent flying before the invaders. The effect of the dispersion of their forces, and their pursuit, would be to place the rivers and railroads at the command of the Governmen', and the army could be supplied with the means of subsistence, through these channels, without the incumbrance of any considerable number of wagons. No part of the Union is so well furnished with navigable rivers as Eastern Virginia, and if the retreating rebels should have time and forethought to destroy all the railroad bridges and the "rolling stock" of the roads, they could not, at any rate, destroy the navigation of the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the York and the James Rivers.

The Virginia common roads are not good, but they are passable, even in Winter, and the commander of an army, with the resources of a great Government at his command, knows how to fill up the marshes, and make the rough places smooth, about as rapidly as the forces at his command would move on foot.

It must be obvious that a great blow, struck upon the Southern coast, such as we expect from the expedition which has sailed, will have the effect of disconcerting and disheartening the army under BEAUREGARD, in front of Washington. The fire in the rear coming at the period when his troops, half-clothed and shod, and poorly quartered, begin to suffer from cold, and to be disorganized by the apprehended rigors of Winter, can scarcely fail to make them an easy prey to our army of well-armed and well-provided volunteers, and such of the regulars as can be collected. It is a great pity that the whole regular force had not been brought here, where the great battle is to be, or should be fought. Their steadiness would give confidence to the commander, and to the less disciplined force under him, and, with ten or twelve thousand such veterans to fall back upon, the enthusiasm of the volunteers would sweep everything before it. But, after all, the enemy has no such reliance, and we are, therefore, even with him.

It cannot be doubted that Gen. MCCLELLAN will be ready to avail himself of the advantage certain to result from a "resounding blow" struck on the Southern coast. To strike the first blow here would not materially promote the success of one to be struck by the naval expedition; while one from that quarter cannot fail to weaken the rebels in front of Washington essentially. In fact, I can see no great advantage likely to arise from the expedition except in this way. If it is only to capture blockaded towns, and garrison them, but without drawing off the forces of the rebels to their defence, there would seem to be more reason for them to rejoice than we, since it would cause a diversion of our forces instead of theirs. But it was wisely calculated by the projectors of the coast-wise attack, that it would cause a ten-fold diversion of the enemy's force, to defend so many points exposed to attack. Whatever may be said to the contrary, I at least will not doubt that some terrible blow will be struck at the heart and centre of the rebel force before the Winter season sets in.

It was a sensible, "sober second thought," on the part of the commander of the great expedition, to abandon the idea of carrying down South a thousand or so of "contrabands." There could be no folly equal to the original suggestion, except that of carrying coals to Newcastle—a proverbial illustration of the absurdity of works of supererogation, which may or may not have had a foundation in fact. At any rate, there could be no reason for its repetition on a great scale at this late day. There is no point on the Southern coast worth assailing, where a thousand negroes may not be collected at the tap of the drum; and Gen. SHERMAN will probably have more applications for work with "the shovel and the hoe," than he will know what to do with. OBSERVER.

GEN. SCOTT AT HARRISBURGH.

ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING BY THE PEOPLE—DEPARTURE FOR NEW-YORK.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 2.

Gen SCOTT, accompanied by his Staff, the Secretary of War, and others, including several ladies, arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock this morning. The whole party, with the exception of Gen. SCOTT, whose infirmities prevented it, were immediately driven to the residence of DONALD CAMERON, son of SIMON CAMERON, Gen. SCOTT remaining meanwhile in the car. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather an immense crowd gathered around to catch a glimpse of the old hero. In order to gratify the curiosity of the people, the General stepped upon the platform, when he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. A few were fortunate enough to get a shake of his hand. The party started for New-York, *vid* Reading and Easton, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GENS. SCOTT AND MCCLELLAN.

From the Boston Transcript.

The following is an extract of a letter received at this office, from a prominent gentleman of this city, now in Washington. He writes:

"*No war news yet*, and everybody seems at a loss even to guess what may happen. I have no opinion, and that is as good as anybody's who has one. I learn from good authority, however, that Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MCCLELLAN had a sharp controversy very lately, which left them at personal variance. The young General himself *ready* to move forward forthwith, and insisted that *now* was the hour. The senior as decidedly declared that the army must continue on the defensive, and utterly refused to approve of any other action, threatening to resign if his plan was not heeded. So it stands now, but you need not be surprised to learn in a few days that Gen. SCOTT has left the head of the army, and gone upon the retired list. His constitution is fearfully shattered, and it is almost impossible for him to keep awake long enough to attend to even the most important of his duties, though now very simple and much reduced in number."

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price and McCulloch at Neosho with Thirty Thousand Men.

A Battle to be Fought There.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The following is from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*:

CHARLTON COUNTY, Thursday, Oct. 30.

Judge MCNEUNT, a prominent citizen of this County, reached home yesterday, direct from the headquarters of Gen. PRICE. He left the rebel camp at Neosho, Newton County, on Wednesday, the 22d, where Gen. PRICE and BEN MCCULLOCH had united their forces, making an army of about thirty thousand strong. Gen. PRICE had received a large supply of clothing, medicine, etc., and some arms. His rifled cannon had not reached him, but were expected to do so on Sunday night, under charge of Gen. GEORGE B. CLARK, who had sent messengers forward to indicate his approach. The Legislature was in session at Neosho, but lacked four of a quorum. This deficiency was expected soon to be made up by the arrival of several of the members, when it was believed they would confirm CLAIB JACKSON'S declaration of independence. Gen. PRICE gives out that he will stand at Neosho and give Gen. FREMONT battle, whom he expects easily to defeat, and then march on St. Louis and make his Winter quarters in central Missouri.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

The results of the combined movement directed by Gen. FREMONT against the enemy are rapidly developing themselves and already prove the skill and wisdom with which it was planned. Upon the extreme right Major WHITE has entered Lexington, rescued our wounded, and torn down the secession flag, while Gen. LANE at Butler has attacked and routed the last body of rebels left north of the Osage, capturing their baggage and ammunition train. Upon the left Gen. WYMAN has encountered at Henrytown and dispersed a force of the enemy 800 strong, inflicting upon them a blow from which they will not recover during the campaign. The rebels left over 60 killed on the battle-field.

Meanwhile, the great body of the army, without sufficient food, without adequate transportation, without help of any kind from the Government, is rapidly and steadily concentrating in its pursuit of the main force of the enemy now retreating, 40,000 strong. All along their route they find evidence of hasty flight—sick and wounded soldiers left to starve by the roadside, powder and shot buried in the woods and cellars, and the country through which the rebels have passed almost a desert.

The Union forces are marching as their limited transportation and food will allow, collecting the stores of ammunition that the enemy has forsaken, and all ardently hoping that shame or desperation will induce PRICE to turn and accept battle.

A portion of the Body Guard, numbering only 150 men, was sent out from headquarters, under command of Major ZAGONYI, who, with his small force, made a reconnoissance 50 miles in advance of the army, rushed boldly into Springfield, attacked and routed a force of more than 2,000, withdrawing after having accomplished all the objects of his march.

The two divisions of acting Major-Gens. SIEGEL and ASBOTH are steadily pushing forward, and the others following as rapidly as possible.

In a few days Gen. FREMONT will show that, in spite of the magnitude and difficulties of his undertaking, he has been able to achieve the work which was fully planned long before ill-nature or envy had sought to tarnish the lustre of his reputation by a single word of censure.

Meanwhile, however, it will be seen by the victory at Fredericktown of the combined forces from Cape Girardeau and Ironton, where five thousand of the rebels, headed by Gens. THOMPSON and LOWE, were routed, Gen. LOWE killed, and four heavy pieces taken, that Gen. FREMONT has not left any portion of his lines unguarded.

The taking of Paducah, its fortification and connection with the Illinois shore by a permanent bridge, another most important movement, has, in all human probability, saved Kentucky from the fate which has so long threatened her.

When the impartial history of the war comes to be written, there will be no campaign which, considering its extent, its difficulties and its results, will rival that which Gen. FREMONT is now, we devoutly hope and believe, just bringing to a successful close.

MAJOR ZAGONYI.

A personal acquaintance of Maj. ZAGONYI, the leader of Gen. FREMONT'S body guard, furnishes us with some particulars of the career of that gallant officer, by way of correcting previous misstatements CHARLES ZAGONYI was born in a Northeastern county of Hungary. He passed through the whole of the Transylvanian campaign, (the most brilliant in the Hungarian war of 1848-9,) serving with distinction under Gen. BEM, and leaving the army with the rank of Captain of Hussars. He took part, among others, in the celebrated capture of Hermanstadt, (March 11, 1849,) and the battle of Schäsburg, (July 31, 1849.) After the war, he followed KOSSUTH and BEM into Turkey, and shared with the former confinement at Kiutahiah. From Asia Minor he came to this country; and until his departure for Missouri, resided in West Hoboken. He never served under GARIBALDI or in the Piedmontese army. He was prevented from joining the hero of Italy, which was his eager desire, by want of means to provide for the comfort of his wife, whom he married in this country.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A detachment of 65 recruits, enlisted in and around Burlington, Vt., arrived here on Thursday under the charge of Capt. JONES, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., and were transferred to Fort Hamilton, the headquarters of the regiment, to be drilled and equipped for active service. Other detachments are shortly expected. Capt. JONES has booked upwards of 100 men in two months.

The troops on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands were on Thursday mustered for payment and inspected by Col. LOOMIS, the commanding officer. The Twelfth Infantry men at Fort Hamilton were also mustered and reviewed by Major CLITZ, commanding the First Battalion of the Twelfth.

Business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard shows no sign of diminution. About 3,000 men are kept fully employed. This is the largest force employed at any of our Navy-yards.

The purchased clipper ship *Shepherd Knapp*, having received her armament, which consists of eight 32-pounders, was put into commission Thursday, after which her commander, departing from the customary formalities observed on such occasions, made a patriotic speech to both officers and men amid the most hearty cheers for the Union. The following is a correct list of the officers of the *Shepherd Knapp*:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, H. S. ETTINGE; Acting Master and Executive officer, J. OGILVIE; Acting Masters, A. E. Hunter and J. F. Harden; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. W. Wilkins Acting Assistant Paymaster, R. M. Wimble; Masters' Mates, E. T. Braynard, G. W. Shuman and G A. Smith.

Col. HENRY L. SCOTT, Inspector-General, will it is said, be placed on the retired list. He is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of West Point, and was first commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry 1st July, 1833. In February, 1847 he was promoted to a Captaincy in the same regiment, and received the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel in September of that year for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Mexican War. In March, 1855, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to his father-in-law, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, which gave him an *ex-officio* rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On the promotion of Inspector-General MANSFIELD to a Brigadier-Generalship in May last, Lieut.-Col. SCOTT was appointed in his place, with the rank of Colonel, and in August last, when the limits proper of New-York City were ordered to be considered a military station, Col. SCOTT was assigned to the command of it, and has since resided here.

The three vessels—two propellers and one side-wheel steamer—now in course of construction at the yard, are progressing very favorably. One of the propellers, the *Oneida*, will be ready for launching in about 15 days. The *Chippewa* and *Winona*, the last of the six gunboats built here by private contract, may soon be expected at the yard to receive their armament and ammunition. The other four form part of the grand Naval Expedition. Their names are *Ottawa*, *Unadilla*, *Pembina* and *Seneca*.

LETTER FROM CAMP ANDERSON.

THE RECENT PROMOTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE THIRD INFANTRY—SKETCHES OF THE SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS PROMOTED, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

There is not much to write about in a camp like this—no hair-breadth escapes, no *tête-à-tête* or *rencontres* with the rebel pickets, no scouting, nothing, in short, to indicate that we are in close proximity to two vast opposing armies which, for anything we know to the contrary, may be in collision while these lines are being penned, except greater rigidity of discipline than obtains in time of peace, and more alertness and determination on the part of the men.

Since I last wrote, the only incident of interest, and that perhaps is more locally than generally interesting—has been the promotion of three of the non-commissioned officers of our battalion to second lieutenancies in the regular army. The fortunate appointees had been very strongly recommended for commissions by Gen. SYKES, after the battle of Bull Run. Week after week passed, without any order being received from the War Department. The men, who knew that they were recommended by their commanding officer, began to feel discouraged, and perhaps thought in their inmost hearts, though they did not so express themselves, that the service was going to Beelzebub, and, possibly, they might, like Artemas Ward, come "mighty neer swearing sum profane oaths more'n once't." On the 29th ult., however, after dress-parade, Adjutant DROUILLARD ordered Sergeant-Major FREDERICK DEVOE, and First Sergeants WILLIAM WEST, Company K, and CHARLES SPEED, Company H—all of the Third Infantry—to step from the ranks and join the officers who were formed in line in the front and centre of the battalion. He then read the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1861.

ORDERS No. —Sergt.-Maj. FREDERICK DEVOE, First Sergeants CHARLES SPEED and WILLIAM WEST, Third Infantry, have received the appointments of Second Lieutenants in the Army of the United States. They will report without delay as follows: Lieut. DEVOE to the officer commanding the Third Infantry, at Washington, D. C.; Lieuts. SPEED and WEST respectively to the officers commanding at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Larned, Kansas Territory. The Brigadier-General commanding is gratified at the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of his command, and trusts that the good conduct which has led to their advancement will be emulated by every soldier serving under him. The examples just rewarded can be imitated by all, and the General will not fail to bring to the notice of Government those who render themselves worthy of its regard. By order of GEN. SYKES.

J. P. DROUILLARD, Acting-Assistant Adjutant General.

After this order was read, the band struck up a quick march, and the officers, including the three new ones, marched up to and saluted Gen. SYKES, who, in common with all the officers present, warmly congratulated his fortunate brother soldiers.

Lieut. DEVOE is appointed to Company B, Third Infantry; and Lieuts. WEST and SPEED to the Second and Fifth Regiments of Infantry respectively.

It may not be altogether out of place here to give a short account of the services of these newly promoted soldiers.

Lieut. FREDERICK DEVOE enlisted for the general service in July, 1858, and in less than one year was made Sergeant-Major of the Third Infantry, without having filled the intermediate grades of Corporal, Sergeant and Orderly-Sergeant. He distinguished himself a the battle of Bull Run, and was highly recommended by Gen. (then Major) SYKES, commanding the Third Infantry. Lieut. DEVOE is one of those men of whom it is no exaggeration to say that he is every inch a soldier.

Lieut. WEST enlisted at New-Yotk in August, 1857 and was made Sergeant in June, 1860. He has seen a good deal of service on the frontiers and won the good opinion of his superior officers in several engagements with the Comanche and other Indians. This good opinion was strengthened at Bull Run: hence his promotion.

Lieut. SPEED is well known on Governor's Island and in New-York. He first enlisted in April, 1855, and was Sergeant when discharged on the expiration of his term of service. He reënlisted in March, 1860, and was made First Sergeant in December of that year. In addition to having seen a good deal of hard service on the frontiers he was particularly distinguished for coolness and bravery at Bull Run.

The promotion of these meritorious non-commissioned officers may not appear worthy of the greater part of a column of description and comment in the TIMES, but it is considered a "big thing," in our battalion, and the influence it will have upon the men cannot but be beneficial in the extreme, inasmuch as it shows to them that the Government was sincere—which many doubted—in giving the promise that a certain proportion of the vacancies occurring in the lowest grade of commissioned officers should be filled by the promotion of deserving men from the ranks. Anything of this kind cannot be made too public, because it proves that well-conducted and fairly-educated young men have at least as good a chance of advancement in the army as in any other profession or calling. Of course we have a few dissatisfied spirits among us, although it is only fair to say that not a single man in the command is envious of his comrade's good fortune; still there are some who consider themselves slighted, if not positively ill-treated. My good friend, Corporal X——, for instance, who, by the way, rises to a sergeancy in consequence of the promotion of one of the officers already named, considers that he has just as good a claim to shoulder-straps and epaulettes as the next man, as he has had two or three bullets through his hat, and one through the skirt of his coat, and he has avowed his determination either to be in a very hot place or have a commission before he is six months older.

In my letter of the 18th of October I took occasion to make a few friendly remarks upon the inexperience of some of the officers attached to this battalion, and I am now glad to be able to report that they pay every attention to their drill and other duties. They don't exactly like the idea of having "a chiel among 'em takin' notes;" but how can they help themselves? I can only say to them, not *viva voce* it is true, but ten thousand times more publicly, and therefore ten thousand times more effectually, "Gentlemen, attend to your duties diligently, make yourselves competent officers, treat your men well, thrash the enemy whenever you have half a chance, and you will be always well spoken of by

Your very obedient servant,
CAMP ANDERSON."

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 2.

The Twenty-Seventh Massachusetts Regiment Col. H. C. LEE, left here at 2 o'clock to-day for Hudson, where they will take the steamer *Connecticut* for New-York at 7 o'clock this evening.

A collation will be prepared for the regiment at Jersey City, at 9 o'clock, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Assistant Quartermaster-General of Massachusetts.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Last evening Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, of this City entertained six of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who were wounded in the battle of Ball's Bluff They have received a furlough, and were on their way home, in charge of Lieut. FULLER. They are all severely wounded, one having had his leg shot off another a wound in his shoulder and breast, and a third a ball through his thigh. They were all in good spirits, and determined to return to the war, if they are able, at the end of their furlough. They speak in the highest terms of their Colonel, CHARLES DEVENS, and say that every soldier of the regiment will stand by him till they die. The wounded men left on the 8 o'clock train last evening for Boston.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Fleet off Cape Hatteras on Wednesday.

HEAVY WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 1.
Via BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The *Ethan Allen* reports that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras, and that the ferry-boats *Eagle* and *Commodore Perry* had already been separated from the other vessels. The *Roanoke*, which has just returned from the blockade off Charleston, brings no intelligence. Her shaft was broken when off Beaufort, and the prevalent heavy weather along the coast compelled her to come up outside the course of the great expedition.

It is supposed that the fleet has already reached its destination.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day and has not yet returned.

THE GALE AND THE FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 2.

A vessel arrived here this afternoon which passed the fleet on Wednesday night, off Hatteras. The weather was remarkably pleasant at that time, and the vessels were moving finely. The storm commenced this side of Hatteras, and the Captain of the vessel thinks the vessels attached to the great fleet have had a fine trip to the southward. He also thinks they escaped the storm.

THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 2.

The Sixtieth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, from St. Lawrence County, Col. HAYWARD, passed here this morning. They number 946 men. Col. HAYWARD is a West Point graduate, and was offered the Ellsworth Regiment, but could not leave the employment of A. T. STEWART, then.

A PRIZE ARRIVED AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The British brig *Ariel* arrived to-day, in charge of a prize crew. She was from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, with a cargo of salt. She was captured off Frying Pan Shoals, while trying to run the blockade of Charleston, by the gunboat *Gemsbok*.

HOW OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS GET INTO PRINT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

There is a great competition now among the newspaper correspondents for official reports, orders and documents. Some of the papers will keep a man watching night and day around for the report to come in. One paper, a few days ago, stole a copy of an order that was prepared for the Secretary of War to sign, and published it, with his signature; the first he saw of it was in the paper—and it has since been repudiated. The reports of Adjt. THOMAS and Gen. STONE, it is said, were furnished to the reporters of a New-York paper *before* they were sent to Headquarters, and appeared in the paper simultaneously. A Baltimore paper published a report a few days ago, that has never been made. To obviate these irregularities, we learn that an order will be issued to have all the reports, orders, &c., that the Departments are willing to have published, sent to the Government censor, Mr. THAYER, at the telegraph office, who will furnish them to the reporters equally alike. This would be the best disposition that could be made of them, as it would insure fair play, and prevent the publication of matter the Government do not wish made public. Mr. THAYER has won the confidence of all the members of the Press by his courteous behavior and his accommodating disposition.

THOSE ENGLISH BLANKETS.

The editor of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has been making a tour of inspection through the army depôt in this City, corner of Mercer and Howard streets. He has this to say regarding the much talked-of army blankets:

"What are they? Why as much different from the English army blanket as is Persian silk from Nankin cotton. The English army blanket is white; it is durable; it is capable of two years' hard service; it is made of the best long-stapled wool, felted with the finest of nolls, capable of sustaining a man's weight on a tramp of many miles. We took hold of one of these blankets, in order to pull it out from under five or six, for examination, when the piece in our hands parted company from the main body; this piece we brought home, and if any one is desirous of testing the truth of our remarks, he can call at the editorial room of the *Bulletin*, and see the sample.

And yet the agent of the United States Government has paid for these blankets "forty cents per pound." Forty cents a pound for what? Why, for pulped rags, taken from the cast-off garments of the paupers of the United Kingdom. If the person who bought these blankets is a merchant, and is pecuniarily responsible, the whole purchase should be thrown back upon his hands. If he is an army officer, he should be cashiered at once, and so should be the officer in the Quartermaster's Department who would receive them.

In fact our inspection of the whole stock in the New-York depôt convinced us that there was either gross swindling, an undue reliance on representations of certain parties in New-York, or a gross ignorance and incompetency on the part of those who act for the Government, that should be peremptorily rebuked at headquarters. What convinced us more perhaps than anything else, was the fact that side by side were arranged piles of blankets, apparently received as the standard, in which there was a difference in quality of full twenty per cent. There were blankets which we were told came from New-England, or rather from companies represented in Boston, (and their quality bore evidence of the fact,) and those said to be furnished by A. T. STEWART & Co.,—the difference in which could be seen at a glance by the merest tyro in wool matters.

What we have said about the army blankets is intended to represent one phase of the system adopted and carried out at the 'United States Depôt for Army Clothing' in New-York. Who are the parties responsible, it is not for us to say. But there are other facts which we deem it due to the public to know. We were informed, and by the best authority, that the whole system of receiving and delivering goods was one at variance with the generally-accepted method of doing business. It is almost impossible to tell what goods have been received or what have been delivered, and in view of this fact, we cannot wonder that certain rumors have gained credence to the effect that parties outside those who *really* represent the United States Government have imposed upon the Department at New-York."

DEATH OF COL. MARSHALL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BALTIMORE, Md. Oct. 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28.—It is the painful duty of the Major-General Commanding to announce the death of Col. THOMAS H. MARSHALL, of the Seventh Regiment Maine Volunteers, to the command of which he had but a few weeks before been promoted from the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment of Volunteers from the same State. While serving with the latter, he distinguished himself by his coolness and courage in the battle of Bull Run. On taking command of the regiment from which he has been thus suddenly called to his last account, he found it but just organized and totally undisciplined; and it was by his arduous and unremitting exertions to prepare it for the field that he contracted the disease to which he has fallen a victim. While he was thus assiduously occupied he displayed a zealous devotion and a practical efficiency, which, together with his good conduct in the face of the enemy, gave promise of an enviable distinction. The uncertainty which accompanies us in all the phases of life is painfully illustrated in the impressive incident that his regiment commenced, this morning, its march to the Capital through the street and past the dwelling in which he was breathing his last, parting with all that was mortal in its Commander, but carrying with it, for its encouragement and imitation, the example of his courage and devotion.

The Tenth Regiment of Maine Volunteers will accompany his remains to the Railroad depôt, with the honors due to his rank. Lieut.-Col. FILLEBROWN, in command of that regiment, is charged with the direction of the funeral ceremonies. JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Death of Gen. Baker—Sabbath in Camp—Description of "Camp Observation"—Condition of the Wounded—Col. Wistar Improving—Contest for Vacancies.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP OBSERVATION, NEAR FORT MONROE, } Sunday, Oct. 27, 1861. }

After the passage of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, no reinforcements crossed to the island, although several regiments were upon the low-parts on the Maryland side, but returned to their tempsrary quarters from various reasons were passed to the island. Rations were also commenced by the enemy's artillery

for the abolition of Slavery. I am opposed, now and forever, to any such act, or to any act looking to that end. I am for the old Constitution as it is, and for the Union as it was. I am for the war only in the event of the failure of all efforts to secure a peaceful dissolution would be but the beginning of our National troubles and disgrace; for when Rebellion has been thus determined, every State, every county, every valley, lake and river will become the boundary line of conflicting sovereignties of a most hostile character; our industrial pursuits and wealth all then all be gone; our social relations, the ties of home and kindred, our customs and habits will all be lost in the common overthrow; and the American people, heretofore so proud of their nationality, and of the protection that it gave over to the humblest citizen, will be left without a place or a name among the nations of the earth.

To avert so dread calamity, the loyal people everywhere are united for the sake of the Union. They have practiced cheerful submission to the laws. They must cultivate respect for, and confidence in and faith as to those whom the Almighty Ruler, at this momentous crisis has placed over the destinies of our beloved country. They must frown upon, as inimical to the cause of the Government, every attempt to array citizens at home, or soldiers in the field into contending factions; for it will require the best efforts of us all sanctified by the choicest benefactions of God, to bring our distracted country back again to its old condition of unity, order, happiness and prosperity."

REPLY OF MR. ALDRICH.

MR. ALDRICH says:

"The proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, to which you allude, was an act of the military power of the Government, following a declaration of martial law, exercised for the purpose of more effectually putting down the rebellion in Missouri. The power unquestionably exists, and the occasion and necessity of its exercise are questions necessarily committed to the wisdom and discretion of the commander of a military district while in the field, subject to the general authority and supervision of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Looking to the condition of the rebellion in Missouri alone, the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT striking the bonds from the slaves of rebels, seemed to be a masterly stroke of policy, as it certainly struck a cord of sympathy in the hearts of the people. In the modification of the President I do not see any hostility to the measure of Gen. FREMONT whenever the condition of the war in all parts of the country shall justify or require it.

While, therefore, I recognize the power of Gen. FREMONT to issue the Proclamation, and believe it to have been a most effectual means of crushing the 'slaveholders' rebellion,' *I also think it injudicious for citizens disconnected with the Executive branch of the Government, to assume to decide questions of any emergency*, without a full knowledge of all facts bearing upon it, and which are far better known to the President and his officers in the field.

Believing both the President and his Generals of Divisions to be animated by the one patriotic purpose of quelling the rebellion, I think it the part of patriotism and duty to sustain their official acts, while the moral support of the people is so necessary to their success."

RESPONSE OF MR. NATIVE WYNDOM.

WINONA, Oct. 7, 1861.

* * * In response to your question as to my "position on the doctrine enunciated by Gen. FREMONT in his proclamation relative to the confiscation of the negro property of rebels in Missouri," I have to say that I believe it is the *true "doctrine,"* and that before this war ends it will have to be approved by the Government. I can see no sacredness about "negro property" which should give to it greater immunities than to any other property, and whenever the military necessity occurs for the confiscation of slaves, I am quite willing to see Slavery (the cause of the war) suffer the penalty. I *think, however, that we should give no greater latitude to our Generals than is absolutely necessary, and that our severe measures should all have the sanction of the law.* I am not, therefore, disposed to censure the Administration for requiring a modification which would make the proclamation conform to the statute so recently passed by Congress. I am in favor of crippling the rebels wherever we can, and believing Slavery to be their weak point, I would aim a blow at that wherever we can legally do so.

A law embodying the principles of FREMONT'S proclamation would meet my unqualified approval, and will receive my vote unless I shall hereafter see some *good reason* to change my mind on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WILLIAM WINDOM.

To N. S. Teft, M. D., J. D. Jaquith, Esq., and G. A. Harrington, Esq., Committee.

OHIO TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

Gov. DENNISON has recently furnished the Government with a detailed statement of the number of troops placed in the field by that State. The Columbus *Journal* gives the following summary of the document:

"For three months service, twenty-two regiments of Infantry, two companies of Cavalry, one full Battery, and one section of Artillery, in all 22,240 men.

For three years' service, to wit: Of Infantry regiments thirty-eight are in the field, four of which are not full; five additional full, under marching orders: thirty-four additional regiments will be ready previous to Dec. 1; six additional, authorized and organizing, but not yet certain; in all eighty-three regiments of Infantry for three yee years' service.

Of Cavalry, Ohio has two independent companies in the field; five regiments are ready and waiting for arms, except the three companies now in the field; two additional regiments and one squadron will be ready by December.

Of artillery we have five independent batteries in the field; also one regiment, of which five batteries are in the field, and seven rapidly organizing; two additional batteries are now organizing, and will be ready soon, and nine additional batteries are to be organized as soon as practicable, and for which guns are being made; in all, thirty-one batteries for three years' service.

The number of enlisted men for the three years' service, now in field and camp, 60,250, to which will be added 21,000 by Dec. 1. Total, 81,250.

The foregoing does not include several companies employed by the State to guard railroad and Government stores.

The business of enlisting is going on briskly in every section of the State. In the rural districts particularly, where the work of Summer is about completed, many excellent men are enlisting.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY AN ARMY CONTRACTOR.

From the Chicago Journal, Oct. 28.

A case is now on hearing before Judge BARRON, in the County Court, in which CHARLES H. BEERS is applicant for his discharge from imprisonment upon a *capias*. The plaintiff, MARION B. STREET, of Centralia, alleges that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of $16,806, being the balance due for cattle delivered to said BEERS, under and by virtue of a verbal contract entered into about the 3d of July. That prior to said time STREET had furnished cattle to BEERS to supply a Government contract the latter had to furnish beef cattle at Cairo. That on the said 3d of July BEERS said his Cairo contract had expired, but that he had a contract with the Government to deliver beef cattle at Harrisburgh, Penn.; that he had given bonds in the sum of $100,000 for the faithful performance of said contract, and that in the fulfillment thereof he should want about one hundred head of cattle per week. That relying upon said statement and representations, he (STREET) contracted with BEERS to deliver to him beef cattle as fast as he should want them, not exceeding one hundred per week, at Centralia, at the rate of 2¾ cents per pound, live weight, so be paid by said BEERS each and every week for the week previous. That under said verbal contract STREET furnished the cattle as desired, to the amount of $26,806. That the said representations of BEERS, as to his having a contract with the Goverment to furnish cattle at Harrisburgh, were false, and made for the purpose of fraud; and that, instead of shipping the cattle to Harrisburgh, he shipped them to New-York, and there sold them at any and every price he could obtain, with the view of getting as much money into his hands as possible, and then cheating Mr. STREET out of said cattle and the value thereof.

The *capias* was issued on the 7th inst. Mr. BEERS was arrested thereupon, and lodged in jail. A few days ago the case was brought up for hearing before Judge JOHN M. WILSON, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the defendant was remanded. Thereupon, the application for discharge was brought into the County Court, where it is still on hearing before a jury. VAN BUREN and G. C. WALKER appear for STREET; VAN ARMAN and ELDRIDGE for BEERS.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 31.

The schooner *Susquehanna*, DANIEL MYERS, (colored,) captain, and owned by him conjointly with Messrs. APPLEGATE & SON, of Baltimore, reached this port on Tuesday, having succeeded in running the rebel blockade of the Potomac. Capt. MYERS is very well known among the merchants of this city, and especially among the flour shippers. He is about 60 years of age, and has been a ship-master, trading to and from Baltimore for the last 55 years.

On Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., he left Alexandria, with a cargo of 89 barrels of Mexican guano, consigned to PIERCE & GRAY, of Baltimore. On the same night he anchored within the Government blockade, at Indian's Head. (This blockade was established to prevent the smuggling of goods to the Virginia shore of the river.)

On the following morning at daylight he was permitted to pass the blockade, but was warned of the risk he was incurring. He successfully passed the batteries at Portico Creek, Shipping Point and Dumfries. Shortly before 8 o'clock, while passing Quantico Creek, four rebel batteries suddenly opened upon him. Two balls from rifled cannon passed within half the vessel's length of them, windward and leeward, *and buried themselves in the Maryland shore.* The first ball fired fell considerably short of them. One shot passed immediately athwart of the *Susquehanna's* bow, and two others passed between her mainmast and foremast. Fortunately, however, she escaped *without being struck by a single shot*, which was more the result of good luck than fast sailing. She was making between eight and ten knots an hour when fired on. Capt. MYERS states that he was more scared after he had passed the batteries than while the shot was splashing and ricochetting around him. Not a gun or fortification of any kind was visible. All that he could see was the curling of the smoke with each discharge of cannon. He thinks the rebels aimed particularly at his masts, and were quite desirous of [illegible] vessel than of [illegible]

He [illegible] about sixty vessels, bound up the river, [illegible] boarded by officers from [illegible] examined. Only [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] inquiries [illegible] reply as the firing had been [illegible] attracted for some fifteen minutes.

The following is a copy of the permit, under authority of which the *Susquehanna* sailed down the Potomac:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1861.

Permit is hereby granted to DANIEL MYERS, owner of the vessel called the *Susquehanna*, to run and ply the said vessel on the Potomac River, for the purpose of general freighting, upon conditions that the said vessel shall not touch upon any point on the Virginia shore of said river below Alexandria, or run into any of the inlets, rivers or bays on the Virginia side; and that no person or persons on board of said vessel shall hold any communication, direct or indirect, with insurgents or persons rebelling against the authority of the United States, nor in any other manner abuse or exceed the authority given by this permit.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NOTE.—The bond given to the Department prior to the issuing of this permit, does not in any manner affect the liability of the vessel to seizure, or those on board to imprisonment, in case it is violated.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE STATE.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Oct. 30.

The regiment which has for some time past been quartered at Elmira, under Col. [illegible] for Washington yesterday.

The Ogdensburgh Regiment, (Sixtieth N. Y. V.,) Col. WILLIAM B. HAYWARD commanding, has received orders to leave Ogdensburgh on Friday, and will pass through this city on their way to New-York. They will stop here to receive [illegible] cartridge-boxes. Several Albanians hold commissions under Col. HAYWARD.

It was officially reported yesterday that the number of officers and men [illegible] in this city, and in the branch depots under Gen. RATHBONE'S supervision, was as follows:

Col. Fredendall's Regiment, Albany	375
Columbia County Regiment, Albany	222
Artillery Regiment, Albany	136
Capt. Brandow's Company, Albany	96
Capt. Conkey's Company, Albany	98
Havelock Battery, Albany	32
Bond Brigade Battalion, Saratoga	754
Geneseo Regiment	241
Oswego Regiment	625
Boonville Regiment	416
Morrison's Black Horse Cavalry, Troy	766
Crooks' Cavalry, Rochester	920
Hayward's Regiment, Ogdensburgh	945
Westfield Regiment	763
Auburn Regiment	810
Cortland Regiment	555
Buffalo Regiment	321
Artillery Company at Rochester	129
Potsdam Regiment	453
Plattsburgh Regiment	89
Syracuse Regiment	266
Total	9,011

Besides these there are five regiments mustered into service in New-York, under Cols. CONE, (Fifty-seventh,) TITBALL, (Fifty-ninth,) PALMER, (Second Artillery,) VAN WYCK, (Fifty-sixth,) and KOZZAY, (Fifty-fourth,) together with 5,000 men enrolled, sworn in and not yet attached to any regiment. According to careful figuring at the Adjutant-General's office, it has been ascertained that New-York has seventy-six regiments in the field, numbering 66,600 men, and that by Dec. 1 30,000 more will have been sent forward, making a grand total for the Empire State of 96,000 men!

The following is a list of the regiments that have left since the call for 25,000 additional men was made by the Federal Government:

43d, Col. Vinton,	47th, Col. Moore,
44th, Col. Stryker,	48th, Col. Perry,
45th, Van Amsberg's,	49th, Col. Bidwell,
46th, Col. Rose,	50th, Col. Stuart,
	54th, Col. Kozlay.

Twentieth Militia—Col. Pratt.
First Artillery—Col. Bailey.
First Battalion Heavy Artillery—Lt.-Col. Brickell.
United States Chasseurs—Col. Cochrane.
First Engineer and Artisan Regt.—Col. Serrell.
Long Island Regiment—Col. J. W. Adams.

The following will leave in a day or two:

Sixtieth, Col. Hayward, Ogdensburgh, on Friday.
Fifty-first, Col. Ferrero, to-day or to-morrow.
Fifty-second, Col. Frank, to-day or to-morrow.
Fifty-third, Col. D'Epineul.
Fifty-sixth, Col. Van Wyck.

THE CHASE AFTER THE SUMTER.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a long letter, written on board the *Powhatan*, and dated at St. Thomas, Oct. 9, giving the particulars of the cruise of that vessel after the *Sumter*. In conclusion, the writer says:

"A description of the *Sumter*, taken from a faithful photograph, may not be uninteresting to merchant captains who may wish to avoid her. She is an awkwardly-rigged bark, half man-of-war, half merchantman. Her mizzen-mast is a long way off from her mainmast, and her sails bear a great disproportion to her hull, being too little canvas for so long a vessel. She carries three trysails, all being larger than those carried by a sailing vessel. She carries a fore-staysail and jib, and her bowsprit and headbooms have no steve. She has two large quarter boats, and one hanging at the stern. She carries top-gallant sails, and has a seven feet royal pole without stays. Her courses are deep, (particularly the mainsail,) and her topsails look as if they have a reef in them, being short. She carries no guns on the spar-deck, and her pivot gun being nearly in the middle of the ship, it cannot be used in chasing without yawing the ship six points.

Any smart-sailing vessel can run away from her on an easy bowline, for on a wind, under sail, she can do nothing of consequence, and she cannot carry her sail on that course without its shaking or getting aback. The range of her largest guns is only 2,000 yards at high elevation, and she could not hit anything at a greater distance than 1,500 yards, and could not carry her ports out with a heavy sea on.

I trust that with the above description, (which may be relied on) merchant ships may be able to avoid her.

My own opinion is that the *Sumter* will finally turn pirate against all commerce. She has a crew composed of all nations, the greater portion being Portuguese, Spanish and English.

The discipline is severe, and though it might be tolerated on board a regular ship of war, it will not be borne by the pirates on board the *Sumter*, who are already getting discontented, and are only kept in good humor by the anticipation of getting $800 each for the prizes they have already captured. When they find that all their prizes have been restored to the owners thereof, bitter will be the disappointment and curses in consequence. Capt. SEMMES is not yet aware that all his prizes have been recaptured, or, if he does know it, he does not let his crew into the secret. He sailed from Maranham with fifteen of his crew in irons. It would not improve their temper to know they had worked so long without prize-money, on short rations and hard treatment. It would be a *denouement* worthy of the cause in which the *Sumter* is engaged to have the crew rise upon the officers and swing them to the yard-arm they held *in terrorem* over American citizens who were guilty of no crime, and such will likely be the ending of this wicked enterprise.

From the cruise of the *Powhatan* one thing has resulted—a conviction that foreign Governments are disposed to consider the power of the United States so far crippled that she cannot give protection to her commerce abroad, and that an attempt is being made to place the privateers of the rebel States on a footing with our ships-of-war. Our merchant ships are no longer safe in what we generally have considered as friendly ports, for it has been seen that the *Sumter* has replenished her coal in neutral ports, has threatened American vessels, lying in port at the time, with capture when caught outside, and has cruised after such vessels, being enabled to do so by the aid of neutrals.

The French are the only people who have acted honorably in this matter. The *Sumter* was *ignominiously* turned away from the only French port (Cayenne) she tried to enter; the Governor would not permit him to go in on any terms, though entirely out of coal.

There is but one remedy for such a state of things—an order to capture, sink, or destroy any vessel cruising against United States commerce, let them be overtaken where they may. This protection to privateers is a one-sided business altogether, and the United States had better at once show her dissatisfaction in terms that cannot be misunderstood.

As things stand at present, Brazil will be open to privateers, and the sale of prizes allowed. It is well understood in Maranham that the Governor gave permission to the Captain of the *Sumter* to bring the brig *Maria* into port, and dispose of her cargo, which vessel fortunately escaped, though the *Sumter* cruised two days off the port for her.

Much disappointment was felt on board the *Powhatan* at the non-capture of the *Sumter*. It was confidently anticipated that we should find her in Maranham, when her fate would have been sealed. We lost her by only three days, and had the ship been in a condition to run, or could she have made even seven knots an hour, we would have caught the *Sumter*, and three or four days to spare. The sooner the Government takes steps to capture her the better; twenty vessels would not be too many to send after her. The moral effect of a Confederate privateer wandering over the ocean, (unmolested,) destroying our commerce, is very bad indeed. We must remedy it without delay.

OPERATIONS OF THE GULF FLEET.

THE PRIZE CAPTURES IN THE GULF—REPORT OF COM. ALDEN.

U. S. STEAMER SOUTH CAROLINA,
S. W. PASS, Oct. 4, 1861.

SIR: I have to report that the two schooners brought here by me were captured by us. The first, the *Ezilda*, was taken on the 30th ult., four or five miles from land, with the Timballier light bearing W., ½ S., about thirteen miles. The other, the *Joseph H. Toone*, we caught, after a hard chase of five or six hours, at the entrance of Barrataria Bay. As soon as she discovered us she stood to the S. W. They both claim to be English vessels. The first, the *Ezilda*, was cleared for Matamoras, by T. O. SULLINAN, of Cork, Ireland, and the log is signed by him, but it appears he left her before she sailed, and which captured by us she was commanded by an ex-U. S. Naval officer, WM. ANDERSON HICK, of Mississippi, who resigned from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in March last, and was an officer on [illegible] time, and it was to a member of this body that [illegible] Col. BAKER bequeathed his death, on the occasion of the late conflict at Ball's Bluff.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

From the Boston Transcript.

A day or two since we stated, on the authority of a correspondent, that Mr. PRATT, of Braintree, an alleged "Secessionist," had been rode upon a rail by citizens of the town. We have since learned the particulars of the affair. Mr. PRATT, with another man, was employed in making a fence, when two of his neighbors came along. One is a Democrat, the other a Bell-Everett man. They spoke to him in reference to articles that had been published in the papers concerning him, and jokingly said he could not get out of the difficulty until he gave three cheers for President LINCOLN, for whom he had expressed little respect.

He replied that he should do it when rode upon a rail, and not before. His friends said they would give him a ride, if he would give the cheers, to which he agreed. He found a rail and straddled it, when one of his friends took hold at each end, while the third man stood by him to keep him steady. As Mr. PRATT is rather heavy the two men could not perform their part of the contract, and Mr. PRATT volunteered to steady himself, while the third man assisted them. Thus reinforced they managed to carry him a short distance, and while riding he gave three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 2.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '81, reg.	94	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94½	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	84½	
1,000	Virginia State 6s	47⅛	
22,000	Missouri State 6s	44½	
33,000	do	44	
5,000	do	b30	44½
1,000	Cal. State 7s		81⅞
1,000	do		81⅞
2,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, ex i.		90
4,000	Erie R. 4th M. b. '83		86⅛
2,000	Erie R. 5th M. bds.		75
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.		39½
9,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. b.		71
2,250	L. E. & W. 2d M. b.		41
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bs		76½
10	Ocean Bank		70
8	Amer. Exc. Bank		79½
50	Pac. M. St. Co		96⅛
126	do		96
8	New-Jerpey R		114
200	N. Y. Central R		78⅞
50	do	s5	78¾
200	do		78¾
50	Erie Railway		34
100	do	b30	33⅞
100	do	s30	33¾
20	do		33½
250	do		33¾
25	Erie Railway Pref.		56
50	Hud. R. R.	b30	40
200	do		40
50	do		39¾
100	do	s10	39⅞
100	do		39⅞
200	Harlem R.	b10	13
200	do		13⅛
10	do		12¾
10	Sixth-av. R. ex div		120
200	Reading R		35½
200	Harlem. R. Pref.		32¾
300	do		33
100	do	b30	33½
100	do	s15	32⅞
150	Mich. Cen. R.		48⅝
100	do	b20	48⅜
100	do	b30	48⅜
100	M. So. & N. I. R.		19
100	do	s30	19
150	do		18⅞
163	Chic. B. & Q. R.		63¼
50	do		63⅛
100	do		63¼
10	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.		19¼
50	do		19¾
300	do		20
300	Cleveland & Tol. R.		36⅜
100	do		36⅝
200	do	s30	36¾
200	do	b30	33⅜
250	do	b10	33⅝
150	Chic. & Rk Isl. R.		51
200	do		51⅛
100	do	b7	51¼
200	do		51⅜
250	do	s60	51¼
100	do		51⅜
200	do	b30	51¼
500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		39¼
150	do	b10	39⅜
100	do		39¾
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		62⅛
50	do	b30	62½
50	dr	s30	62
100	do		61⅜
170	do		62
50	do	s30	61⅞
300	do		61¾
250	do		61⅞
100	Buff. & S. L. R.		110

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

The Stock market was weaker than yesterday in the early part of the day, and there was some pressure at the Exchange Board to sell the speculative Railways at a decline of ⅜@½ ₱ cent., and Missouri State Stocks at a similar decline. But later in the day on the Street—there being no second session of the Board on Saturday—there was quite a large business done at a full recovery in prices on New-York Central, Erie, Erie Preferred, Toledo, Illinois Central, Hudson River, &c.; in all about 5,000 shares. The widest fluctuations were in Illinois Central, which was done as low as 61½ and as high as 63½ ₱ cent. The extreme difference in New-York Central was from 78¾ in the morning to 79½ ₱ cent. in the afternoon, closing 79½ ₱ cent. as against 79@79½ yesterday afternoon. The general market, late in the afternoon, closed about as follows:

N. Y. Central	79⅜	Illinois Central	62¾
Erie	33¾	Toledo	36⅜
Hudson	40¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	94
Erie Preferred	56¾	Missouris	44
Michigan Southern	19	Pacific	96¾
Mich. Guaranteed	40	Rock Island	51¾

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $4,235,030, including $3,620,799 for Treasury Notes, and $26,000 for Customs; payments, $2,006,508, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $9,082,835.

The Ohio *State Journal* publishes some valuable official statistics of the grain crop raised in that State during the past two years. The aggregates in eleven counties are as follows:

Total Wheat Crop of the State.

	Bushels.
1860	23,640,356
1859	13,345,844
Increase of 1860 over 1859	10,294,512

Total Corn Crop of the State.

1860	91,588,704
1859	69,372,343
Increase of 1860 over 1859	22,216,361

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says:

"We are credibly informed that a merchant in this city has realized from the sale of 3,000 bales of cotton over $150,000—quite a snug little sum. Some people have the facility for making correct computations. We understand this party made his calculations some time since that cotton would rise beyond any point hitherto known. We have heard the arguments he used, and, certainly, facts have borne them out. Great stress is laid upon the expectation that the great expedition will open one or more cotton ports; but, supposing it does, will that force the cotton from the interior to the seaboard? This can only be done by a well-appointed and well-armed force. Whether the cotton will come voluntarily depends greatly upon the sentiment of the planters, and the solution of this problem present sone of the most interesting and important features of the war."

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the fourth week in October, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bus.
1860.....	130,693	1,814,838	551,128	490,055
1861.....	89,051	2,060,779	1,514,254	304,103
D'crease.	41,642	Inc. 215,941	Inc. 963,126	Dc. 195,952

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to Oct. 20, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860.....	925,405	12,464,909	13,244,099	1,839,830
1861.....	1,031,655	21,591,082	19,123,496	1,132,123
Increase.	106,250	Inc. 9,126,083	Inc. 5,879,397	Dc. 707,707

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 1,931,466 bbls of Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 31st of October, according to the Albany *Evening Journal*, have been as follows:

	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Canal open.....			
Flour, bbls.....	511,628	925,405	1,031,655
Wheat, bush.....	2,545,766	12,464,999	21,591,082
Corn, bush.....	2,355,829	13,244,099	19,123,496
Barley, bush.....	1,247,620	1,839,830	1,132,123
Oats, bush.....	4,181,248	5,447,211	4,341,626
Rye, bush.....	252,096	271,290	561,256
Beef, bbls.....	14,650	5,283	641
Pork, bbls.....	36,693	7,071	8,356
Bacon, lbs.....	1,920,970	458,464	588,900
Butter, lbs.....	1,224,508	1,131,679	1,075,383
Lard, lbs.....	3,952,048	906,085	806,893
Cheese, lbs.....	5,190,307	6,294,064	3,346,737
Wool.....	2,184,379	2,022,060	1,578,868

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Oct. 31.

The week just closed has been characterized rather by irregularities in the markets for our leading staples rather than by any important changes. Flour has improved in tone and an advance of fully 10c.@15c. has been gained with great firmness. We expressed the opinion here last week that the decline in Wheat had received a check, which proves to have been correct, prices to-day being almost identical with those a week ago, and only slight fluctuations having been experienced in the intervening time. Corn has gradually given way, and at the close a decline of fully 1c. must be noted. Oats have also declined 1½c.@1c., though moderately active at the decline. Rye without noticeable variation, scarcely so firm. Barley still dull and unsettled, at a wide range according to samples.

The principal features of the receipts and shipments last week, compared with the week previous, are as follows: A small decrease in Flour, Wheat and Barley, with a small increase in Corn, Oats and Rye, bringing the aggregate receipts a little above the figures of the week previous. The last twenty-six weeks, or half year, have brought nearly 40,000,000 bushels of Grain to this point. The aggregate receipts for ten weeks have been: Last week, 1,901,920 bushels; week previous, 1,869,471 bushels; week previous, 1,557,134 bushels; week previous, 1,891,624 bushels; week previous, 2,107,930 bushels; week previous, 1,842,675 bushels; week previous, 1,823,068 bushels; week previous, 2,221,572 bushels; week previous, 1,823,068 bushels. The shipments by lake were nearly as large in the aggregate as the receipts, while, in addition, the Eastern Railroads take 20,000 to 30,000 bbls. Flour per week; the aggregate shipments [illegible] bushels in the week previous; 1,276,338 bushels in the week previous; 1,042,780 bushels in the week previous; 1,004,223 bushels in the week previous; 2,200,117 bushels in the week previous, and 2,231,530 bushels in the week before that. The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 20,763 bbls. Flour, 339,207 bushels Wheat, 313,054 bushels Corn, 15,961 bushels Oats, 5,542 bushels Barley, and 10,923 bushels Rye, or a total of 1,818,228 bushels. The shipments of the first half of the current week are 10,637 bbls. Flour, 143,050 bushels Wheat, 183,300 bushels Corn, or a total of 380,235 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago from all sources except teams from the first of January for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st.....	190,550	61,223	156,237	385,329
2d.....	176,540	79,201	231,852	469,107
3d.....	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th.....	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th.....	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th.....	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th.....	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8th.....	232,123	112,656	188,588	313,461
9th.....	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th.....	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11th.....	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th.....	115,062	182,185	299,575	481,031
13th.....	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th.....	333,184	181,914	442,743	296,479
15th.....	319,637	129,686	428,919	248,159
16th.....	310,750	168,945	520,977	462,712
17th.....	378,692	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th.....	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19th.....	493,612	228,303	677,333	981,538
20th.....	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,210
21st.....	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,405
22d.....	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23d.....	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450
24th.....	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th.....	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,868
26th.....	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27th.....	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,078,763
28th.....	742,874	304,170	996,982	1,638,607
29th.....	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,590,092
30th.....	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
31st.....	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209
32d.....	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
33d.....	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
34th.....	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
35th.....	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572
36th.....	819,080	824,690	1,306,278	1,835,768
37th.....	621,940	865,364	1,352,338	1,842,675
38th.....	685,212	664,526	1,002,577	1,740,830
39th.....	753,305	909,121	1,143,913	2,107,930
40th.....	734,743	899,626	1,264,736	1,891,624
41st.....	442,208	832,580	1,441,417	1,557,134
42d.....	369,074	746,299	1,312,604	1,869,471
43d.....	239,963	900,927	1,013,035	1,901,920
44th.....	156,680	874,283	670,481	——
45th.....	226,384	671,073	601,077	——
46th.....	164,522	546,924	625,210	——
47th.....	105,971	322,327	413,274	——
48th.....	58,443	283,571	195,282	——
49th.....	49,854	178,504	233,210	——
50th.....	92,606	237,668	200,560	——
51st.....	77,803	250,946	242,272	——
52d.....	73,651	206,551	302,072	——
Total...	22,114,542	19,199,904	35,040,776	——

Wool Trade of Troy.

Reviewing the wool trade of Troy, the *Times* of that city says:

"One house has purchased and received on consignment, up to the present time, upwards of 380,000 lbs., and holds over 325,000 lbs. of old fine wool. Its total stock on hand is about 400,000 lbs., mostly fine fleece. Another dealer has bought 325,000 lbs. since the 1st of August, and sold in lots almost as fast as obtained, holding now 75,000 lbs. A third firm has bought and received on consignment a little over 300,000 lbs. The total of operations in this trade has been, the past two months, (including those of small dealers,) it is estimated fully 1,200,000 lbs. About 200,000 lbs. were bought from 26c. to 28c., while the last 260,000 lbs. has cost 46c. to 48c., and is very little or no better than the first. Prices now range on an average about where they did in July and August, 1860—the finer grades not being quite as high, and the coarser much higher. They are still advancing, and dealers say there is no telling what point they may reach. A large proportion of the demand this year has been for the manufacture of Government cloths. This explains the fact that coarse has brought at several periods during the season more than fine fleece. In dyeing, coarse absorbs less coloring matter than fine wool, and this is a very important item to consider. Indigo, which in August was worth only ten shillings a pound, now commands from nineteen to twenty shillings. Large quantities of the wool bought here is absorbed by the manufacturing establishments, which are in operation to the fullest extent of their capacity. North Adams takes a considerable quantity. The mill of INGALLS & TYLER, that place, work up 2,000 lbs. a day. The factories of Messrs. BLACKINTON & Co., at Blackinton, use up daily from 2,500 to 2,700 lbs., and it is expected, with increased facilities, their annual consumption will go above a million pounds. The Albia Woolen Mills are running night and day, with two sets of hands, and turn out from 1,200 to 1,300 yards every twenty-four hours. These establishments afford, in their activity, only a fair criterion of all others hereabout of like character."

The Farmers and Freights.

The farmers of the West are very justly complaining about the low prices of grain, occasioned by the exorbitant freight rates now charged by our vessel-owners. But for this depression in prices, our agricultural friends would make a very handsome thing—as they deserve to—out of the present brisk foreign demand for American breadstuffs. The following table shows what it costs, under the present outrageous freight rates, to purchase a bushel of corn in the centre of the State of Illinois, and land it at the port of Liverpool:

	Cents.
One bushel Corn	10
Freight to Chicago	11
Storage	2
Lake freight to Buffalo	22
Elevating at Buffalo	¾
Canal freight to New-York	18½
Transfer in New-York	1
Insurance from Chicago to Liverpool	2
Ocean freight	23
Cost of Corn in Liverpool	90

[*Chicago Evening Journal, Oct. 31.*

Cooperstown Hop Market.

Moderate sales of Hops were made in this County during the past week of first-rate sorts at 15c.; occasionally an extra fine lot brings 16c.; for poor to common, 10c.@12c is paid. The English market is reported dull. Imports large from the Continent.

[*Freeman's Journal, Nov. 1.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 2 packages Ashes, 29

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The severe easterly rain storm which prevailed yesterday and last night seriously interfered with military and telegraphic operations. From Washington we have little of importance. Gen. McCLELLAN, it is announced, will retain the immediate command of the army of the Potomac. A sword was presented to him yesterday by a Committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia, and during the ceremony he took occasion to express his confidence in the ultimate success of the National arms.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* states that Gen. McCLELLAN has, through means not made public, informed himself very minutely of the movements of the enemy, the number and strength of their batteries at and in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, the number of guns they have mounted, and the strength of their army. He is guided in his operations by a full knowledge of all their important movements.

Gen. SCOTT reached Harrisburgh yesterday at 10 o'clock, on his way to this City, accompanied by Secretary CAMERON, his Staff, and others, and left at 1 o'clock P. M. by way of Reading and Easton, arriving here last night. Nothwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large crowd gathered in Harrisburgh to great the veteran.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac continue unchanged. An adventurous vessel occasionally runs the rebel blockade at night; but the navigation of the river may be considered practically closed for the present. It is rumored in Washington that the rebels purposely allow some of the oyster boats to run up, as they give them facilities for sending spies to the Capital. From certain matters which have been developed during the past few days, there is no doubt but that there is some truth in this.

The great fleet probably reached its destination on Friday—at least, we judge so from the fact that our dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Friday, expresses that supposition. The tug *Ethan Allen*, which returned to Old Point on Thursday, reported that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras, and that the ferry-boats *Eagle* and *Commodore Perry* had already become separated from the other vessels. The *Roanoke*, which has come up from the blockade off Charleston, reports heavy weather about the coast.

Amid the conflicting rumors relative to the movements of the rebels in Missouri, it is difficult to determine what to place confidence in. PRICE has recently been reported to be in half a dozen different places—at one time preparing to make a stand against Gen. FREMONT, and at another making the best of his way towards the Arkansas border. We now have a repetition of the rumor placing him at Neosho. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* has information that he is there with BEN MCCULLOCH, with a command of 30,000 men, and intends to wait there for Gen. FREMONT and fight him, expressing the belief that he will be able to whip him. He is stated also to have received a supply of clothing, arms and medicines. Should this report prove correct, we may expect soon to hear of an important battle.

The Lawrence *Republican*, of Oct. 24, brings us intelligence of serious troubles in Kansas. On Oct. 13, an armed body of rebels, among them several Cherokees, surrounded Humboldt, in Allen County, and after plundering the stores began to fire all the buildings. Twenty-one houses and stores, and a mill—more than one-half the buildings in the place—were consumed. The military company of the town chanced to be drilling without arms at the time, and no resistance could be made. On the night of Oct. 22 ten armed men visited Gardner, Johnson County, and succeeded in getting goods to the amount of perhaps $8,000, including all the guns sent thither by the Governor for the protection of the town. Gov. ROBINSON had dispatched an armed company for the apprehension of these outlaws. The Leavenworth *Conservative* has an account of a fight that took place at Plattsburgh, in Clinton County, fifteen miles south of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Sunday night, Oct. 27. A force of seven hundred Union men, attacked and captured a camp of rebels, killing eight of them, taking twelve prisoners, and capturing one cannon and a lot of small arms.

There are three, instead of two, Commissioners appointed by the President to examine and report on unsettled claims against the Government in the Department of the West. They are Hon. JOS. HOLT, of Kentucky, Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, and HUGH CAMPBELL, of St. Louis. They are to meet shortly at St. Louis, and enter upon their duties. SAMUEL T. GLOVER is appointed counsel for the Government.

According to the Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, many of the sympathizers with the secession movement in Kentucky, who made their way to the rebel camp at Prestonsburgh but a few weeks since, are now returning to their homes. Twenty-seven from one neighborhood in Harrison County returned last week. They give a deplorable account of the state of things in the mountains The rebels there are utterly destitute of the commonest necessaries of life.

A letter from a Staff officer of Gen. KELLEY published in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, gives some interesting particulars of the battle at Romney. According to the plan of attack, as devised by Gen. KELLEY, one column of the National troops was to move from Patterson's Creek by way of Frankfort and Springfield, upon the north side of Romney, while a second approached from the west by the Northwestern Turnpike. The first column drove everything before it, but the second was checked in its advance, and the larger part of the enemy's forces effected their escape. They lost two guns and thirty baggage wagons; but it is not stated that so large a number of prisoners was taken as has been reported. A private letter from Grafton states that on Sunday last twenty rebels attacked a train of twelve wagons at Jacksonville, Lewis County. They succeeded in capturing the wagons, and all but three of the horses. Capt. ROWAND'S cavalry company had gone in pursuit of the rebels.

Following the example of some more formidable potentates, King KAMEHAMEHA, of the Sandwich Islands, has issued a proclamation enjoining a strict neutrality upon his subjects "in the hostilities now unhappily pending between the Government of the United States and certain States thereof, styling themselves the Confederate States of America." He forbids privateering by any of his subjects, declares that no adjudication of prizes taken by either party shall be allowed in the ports of the Islands, and closes the harbors to the privateers and prizes of the contending parties, except in case of distress or compulsory delay by stress of weather.

GENERAL NEWS.

The British Mail steamship *Karnak*, Capt. MESSURIER, from Havana, Oct. 26, and Nassau, Oct. 28, reached here yesterday morning. Nothing of interest had occurred at either port since previous advices. The health of Havana and Nassau is reported as good.

The British schooner *Blanche*, from St. Pierre, Martinique, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought 150 hogsheads and 50 barrels of sugar, which is the first cargo of the kind ever brought to an American port from the French possessions.

The following members of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment arrived in this City yesterday, all of whom were wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff: Samuel T. Smith, Matthew Creelman, Henry Kinney and Briggs M. Daboll, all of Co. C, and Frank Gracher, of Co. H. They were kindly cared for at the residence of Col. FRANK E. HOWE, and sent home to their friends by the 8 o'clock train to Worcester last evening.

The Tenth Legion, Col. C. H. VAN WYCK, will leave their encampment at Newburgh on Wednesday next, arriving in this City Thursday morning, Nov. 7, and proceed to the Everett House, where the Sons of Orange and Sullivan will present them with a beautiful stand of colors. The regiment will thence proceed to Washington.

Miss ALBERTINA FLAUM, one of the parties arrested by the New-York Detectives, upon the charge of being concerned in the murder of SIGISMUND FELLNER, whose body was found in New-Jersey a few days since, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. The friends of the murdered man have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of RADETSKI, the man charged with the commission of the murder.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and, without discussion, transferred the powers now vested in the Building Committee of the New Court-house to the State Commissioners, Messrs. SALMON, CORLIES and HUNT. The bill of the *Daily News* for advertising "papers pending before the Mayor, for approval" was ordered paid.

Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, discharged the order of arrest obtained against D. H. BURTNETT, HOGG, and others, upon a charge of assault, &c., by JOHN W. LATSON, formerly Colonel of the Gov. Morgan Light Artillery, of which the defendants are present officers.

The severe rain storm on Saturday checked business operations. Breadstuffs were less active, and prices generally a trifle lower. Cotton was in more demand, and was firmer. The transactions in Provisions, Sugars, Tallow and Tobacco were moderate. Light sales of Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Hemp, Seeds and Spices were reported. Freights were quiet and rates depressed, with 528 vessels of all classes in port.

The Resignation of Gen. Scott.

It cannot be otherwise than that the retirement of Gen. SCOTT from the command of the army, will be noted as an era in the military history of the country. His career, indeed, embodies all there is of the National military life since the revolutionary period. His first services as a soldier were in the second war with Great Britain. With all that was creditable and successful in that contest his name was associated; and when peace was concluded, it was found that while the honors of the navy were disputed by a half-score of heroes, between whose relative merits it was scarcely possible to distinguish, the palm of superior military skill was, by almost universal consent, assigned to Gen. SCOTT. It was after the conclusion of peace that Gen. JACKSON, by his gallant and successful defence of New-Orleans, appropriated a share of fame and respect, which his conduct of the Seminole war subsequently so augmented as perhaps to unduly overshadow and depreciate the genuine merits of SCOTT. But, while with less ambitious views than JACKSON, SCOTT confined himself strictly to a professional career, his hold upon the confidence and affection of the people was never weakened; and cotemporaries will recall the general expression of satisfaction, when he succeeded MACOMB as General-in-Chief of the army. It was not, as events proved, a succession to a sinecure. The South was about to precipitate the nation into a conflict with a neighboring Republic, the population of which had, in a random but continuous fashion, practiced themselves in the art and skill of fighting; while the existing generation of the American people, during a long period of peace, not otherwise broken than by frontier skirmishing with Indians, had lost all familiarity with the profession of soldiership. It fell upon Gen. SCOTT to convert a war, beginning with a series of victories in no wise earned by scientific management, or the observance of the maxims of practiced generalship, but rather secured by the exhibition of splendid valor, in a war of masterly conduct, where all the resources of military science were brought into action. No contrast could be greater than that between the operations of TAYLOR and those of SCOTT. The former carried into his campaigning the rapidity, courage and dash of a knight-errant; the latter moved slowly to his object, with a passionless adaptation of means to ends, a thorough appreciation of the relative strength and resources of the combatants, and the oversight of no element of safety and certainty. In short, he overcame the enemy by professional rule, and acquired the fame of a great General rather than of a daring leader. While such qualities command the respect of the masses of the people, the achievements of the cavalier are more to the popular taste. TAYLOR and JACKSON were heroes of popular idolatry; SCOTT was the object of profound regard; his reputation a matter of national pride: and his military talents have been looked to by the entire people as an always reliable defence, upon which, in case of danger to the country, confidence might be unhesitatingly reposed. Traits appealing to the imagination are the materials of which popularity is made. The characteristics of Gen. SCOTT appealed rather to the judgment and the understanding, and JACKSON and TAYLOR grasped the honors of the Presidency, which eluded the hand of the great soldier, as they had eluded the hands of civilians in their province equally great.

Of the relation of Gen. SCOTT to this the most formidable struggle in which he has been summoned to employ his military skill, there has never been room for an honest doubt. His loyalty to the Union has so long—longer than most of us have lived—been distinguished by its unvarying ardor and intensity. It was the fidelity of the simple citizen, strengthened by the obligations of soldierly honor. If to these impulses any less praiseworthy motive were added, it lay perhaps in that natural aversion, disgust and distrust, with which his knowledge of the men who provoked and control the insurrection must have filled him. No man had had better opportunity to acquaint himself with the unscrupulous ambition, the partisan recklessness, the unfairness and violence of the man to whom the insurgents had submitted as their political master; and we can even conceive of some trace of personal bitterness mingling with the motives which animated the veteran and insulted chieftain in seeking the overthrow of that man's authority. Of the masterly skill with which he laid down the plan by which this result might be most readily reached, we need hardly speak. We only know that, had that plan been adopted in the first instance, as the Administration has now practically adopted it, there would be no reverses to deplore, and no popular demand for a victory on the Potomac, to wipe out the shame of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and restore the military prestige of the North. In selecting the plan of conducting the campaign by simply protecting the Capital, and then recalling the Southern rebels Southward by assaults on the Southern homes, it is possible Gen. SCOTT may have been unconsciously influenced by tenderness for his native State, and the desire to save her from that utter annihilation to which the rebel determination to make the soil of Virginia the seat of war condemned her; but, seeing the alternative he recommended was in all respects expedient and preferable, the fact rather exalts than detracts from the hero's character. Who of us, indeed, would not more gladly see the war carried to the soil of nullifying South Carolina, and repudiating Mississippi, than fought out where the arch rebels would have it—beneath the very shadow of WASHINGTON'S grave?

It is then with a record undimmed and undefaced on a single page, that the heroic old leader retires worn out from the battle-field. Of his personal characteristics and intellectual gifts we have not spoken, because at this moment they are not the proper topic of comment. But we can surely say that there has been a noble unity and symmetry in the career of Gen. SCOTT as a citizen and as a military chief, which must command for him a higher place in history than any of our national demigods, one only accepted. And the historian, as he repeats the simple and touching story of the hour when the old soldier lay down his sword, will as surely add that "nothing in his public life so well became him as his leaving of it."

The Blockade off Charleston.

An officer on board the ship *Vandalia*, till lately one of the squadron off Charleston, writes with reference to some of our strictures on the imperfections of the blockade at that point. He thinks the Navy Department, which did not send proper vessels, and more of them, is to blame, and not the force, which did the best it could. Perhaps he is right. But his explanations are certainly not of a cheering character. For three months out of the five since the establishment of the blockade, he tells us, a large steam-frigate, *which did no service*, and the *Vandalia*, a sailing vessel, drawing quite a heavy draught of water, and therefore incapable of capturing the small sloops and schooners that ran along the shore," composed the whole blockade off Charleston! What wonder, with this state of things, that the French Consul at Charlestos has recently been able to flaunt in Paris a schedule of three or fourscore "vessels" that had run the Charleston blockade! The writer of the communication cannot see how the *Nashville* could have escaped: there was the *Roanoke* commanding the entrance of the harbor, the *Flag* the southern channel, the *Vandalia* the northern, the *Monticello* cruising everywhere, and a bright moonlight all night! It is very extraordinary to be sure; but as not indeed the *Nashville*, but the *Gorson* really *did* escape, and carried Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL and suite to Cuba, we don't see but what somebody must have been napping. Perhaps they got out the same way the *Thomas Watson* got in. This vessel, from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo of salt, blankets, cloths, &c., successfully ran the blockade of Charleston on the night of the 14th of October, but chanced to ground off the mouth of Stone Inlet. Next morning, hours after the affair, she was discovered by our squadron, and was there burnt by them—an exploit for which they have claimed a great deal more applause than people would have been willing to accord them had it been known that the whole affair was a crowning proof of their imbecility.

We will give our friends of the squadron a hint. The steamer *Fingal* is announced to have cleared at the port of Greenock, about the 16th of last month, "for Madeira and the West Coast of Africa," with a cargo of munitions of war valued at £49,000. It is difficult to believe that 11,341 rifles, 400,000 cartridges, 500 sabres, "a quantity of wrought-leather belts," seven tons of shell, four pieces of artillery, and so forth, are designed for negroes. African "trade-guns" are not usually rifles, and it is just possible that the Greenock journal which chronicles the fact has, by a slip of the pen, substituted "Madeira and the West Coast of Africa" for the "Confederate States of America." This steamer—if she should get out of her African course—will be due off the Southern coast in a few days. Here's a chance for our squadron, if they choose, to prove they are not asleep.

THE STORM AND THE FLEET.—The nice barometer of Wall-street yesterday gave signs of prevalent fears lest the storm should have worked ill for the great Southern naval expedition. There is every likelihood, however, that our armada, which resembles the renowned one of Spain in the grandeur of its proportions, has had a very different fate. There is, in fact, every probability that our fleet is now riding securely in some commodious Southern harbor. The expedition sailed on Tuesday, and could easily by this time have rounded Cape Sable. But—we may now safely make the disclosure—the expedition was not designed to go as far as the Gulf, and its destination, not ten parallels south of New-York, was without doubt reached some days ago. The *Ethan Allen*, which returned to Fortress Monroe on Thursday, saw the fleet safely off Cape Hatteras, and so passed one of the most dangerous points of the coast. A telegram from Baltimore, received last night, brings word from a vessel which passed the fleet off Cape Hatteras on Wednesday, and reports that the storm was brewed *this* side of the Cape. We have thus every reason to expect that the expedition met nothing but fine weather, while if it did catch the outer rim of the gale of yesterday, the only inconvenience experienced may have been a temporary delay in effecting a landing. We may look out, then, one of these mornings, for a brilliant bulletin.

England and America.

Times of trouble and disaster are touchstones. They not only bring out hidden elements of strength or weakness in those upon whom the disaster falls, but they throw new lights upon all with whom life has brought them in connection. Many a man has seen when the period of his reverses had come, displays of kindness and nobleness where he had never looked for them, selfishness and malignity where he had thought never to find them—and this latter display is often one which adds a bitterness before unfelt to the sorrow which had assailed him, so that the words come naturally to his lips, "It was not an enemy that reproached me; then I could have borne it."

This latter feeling has been brought home to us during our present conflict by the tone of a great part of English sentiment. Our people did look with a great deal of affection upon England. We recognized in her the elements of greatness and freedom; we had not forgotten that she was our mother country, and that all that was glorious in her past history was partly ours also, and we were disposed to give her our sympathy, and to go to her for sympathy as we went to no other nation. Blood is thicker than water, and her blood and ours is the same. Our language and literature is one. Our authors write for the English public as well as for our own, and the author of *Tom Brown* says it is one of the highest rewards an English author can hope for to be read on this side of the Atlantic. With all these ties existing and increasing, that we should be greeted in our distress with sneers and contumely from any portion of English society, was a surprise of the most painful sort to us, and that surprise has worked its natural fruits among us in sweeping indignation against all England and Englishmen, and an indiscriminate whistling of them all down the wind, as so many selfish hypocrites.

This first burst of feeling on our part, however, is passing away, and the mists which it brought across our eyes are thinning, so that we can judge more clearly, and can recognize the fact that English society is, like all the rest, made up of good and bad; that there are in it sympathies with what is good and lofty, and sympathies also with what is mean and base; that selfish interests conflict there also with philanthropic tendencies; and that these various classes and shades of opinion and feeling are each affected in their own way by their connection with us. And as time goes on, these seem to display themselves more and more clearly, the bad to become worse, the noble and unselfish to speak out more clearly and decidedly.

We have had this brought to us most forcibly by a prominent example of both these tendencies. Of the former, the example was an article in the London *Times* in reference to the French Princes who have entered our service. That they should have done so excites all the bile of the *Times*. The only reason it can conceive of for their so doing, is that "they may not unreasonably believe that the confidence of America in purely democratic institutions has received a shock from which it is not likely to recover, and that a demand may arise for persons qualified by royal birth and by sympathy with the cause of the North, to supply any such demand;" and it intimates that the step they have taken from such selfish motives is not only "an offence against public morals," but an act unbecoming "the character and bearing of a gentleman."

The conflict in which we are engaged it considers "an ignoble quarrel," a struggle "to be regarded with horror and with loathing," in which "triumphs have no lustre," and "valiant conduct and wisdom are all stained and tarnished when employed in such a cause." To any one "but the citizens of America and mere *condottieri*, who are attracted, like the crow and the kite, by the smell of blood and the sight of carnage, the wars of the Union cannot be otherwise than revolting and disgusting." Our leaders are "rude partisans, inexperienced Generals, officers taken from the counter, the desk, the shambles, or worse places," and it thinks that "these young Princes" will be "fortunate, indeed, if they escape contamination, or some slander which may adhere forever to their fair fame."

What answer should be given to a writer such as this? What words of rebuke could be stern and scorching enough for one who puts himself forward as a public teacher, with such views of this contest, with such a malign spirit towards a friendly people in distress?

But, as we said before, we must not take this utterance to be the voice of England. Let it rather be driven entirely from our thoughts by the following kindly words of THOMAS HUGHES, in his dedication to JAMES R. LOWELL, of the second volume of his *Tom Brown at Oxford*:

"My dear friend, you cannot know how deeply al that is soundest and noblest in England is sympathizing with you in your great struggle. You must not judge by newspapers and magazines, though, as far as I see, the best of them are speaking decidedly on the right side. Not so warmly or decidedly as I could wish; for this our free trade notions and some hasty and inconsiderate speaking and writing on your side will account. But be sure that the issues are appreciated here, and while we see the awfulness of the task you have in hand, we have faith in you; we believe that if it can be done you will do it, and we wish you from the bottom of our hearts God-speed!

The great tasks of the world are only laid on the strongest shoulders. We, who have talk to guide and train, who have for our task the education of her wretched people into free men, who feel that the work cannot be shifted from ourselves and must be done as God would have it done, at the peril of England's own life, can and do feel for you. But as we hope to get through with our own work, as we would ask no meaner work for ourselves, so we rejoice that you, our brethren, have shaken yourselves up to your work and have put your hands to it in such grim earnest as assures us that the old blood is still the same, despite all difference of latitude or longitude.

And so, with firm faith that your country will quit herself as England's sister should in this fiery trial time, and with all good wishes to you and yours, believe me ever gratefully and most truly yours,

THOMAS HUGHES."

Such sympathy as that is very grateful to us. We would rather have the good wishes of the author of *Tom Brown* than those of the *London Times* a hundred times over. And we are sure that his words will not be wasted, but that many among us when hard feelings against England are called up, by some sneer or sarcasm from across the water, will check them with the remembrance of these kindly sympathies, and will still trust that Old England, the birthplace of Magna Charta, whose history embalms the names of CROMWELL and his companions, of WILBERFORCE and his colaborers, will not now prove false to that which is truest and noblest in her history, and the inmost source of her power and glory.

The Relief of the Suffering Poor.

The best method of relieving the poor is a question that comes up every season as regularly as the arrival of cold and frost. Ordinarily we can, most of us, afford to be indifferent to it, so far forth as we are afraid of giving too indiscriminately, or of the poor receiving too much. It is so much less trouble to give the destitute object our shilling, or to send him to some benevolent Society without inquiring into his circumstances, that we are only too glad to get rid of him, and comfort ourselves with the reflection that the poor creature, after all, will get but a small share of the world's blessings even if he is helped unnecessarily. We disapprove, in the abstract, of encouraging beggary, or promoting excessive dependence on alms, but we have not time to look into the case, and giving is the cheapest thing we can do.

This season, however, the case is changed with all of us. But few have their ordinary means for charities; the community, as a whole, is parting with its savings for entirely different objects, while the lowest classes of laborers and many of the mechanics will be cut off from all ordinary means of support. We cannot afford this year to be generous or wasteful. The destitute classes can afford to lose nothing of our benefactions. There is only a certain sum in the community to be appropriated by individuals to alms, and that ought to be as equally distributed as possible among the needy. No one can have an idea, till he has followed up the subject, of the number of sources of relief one impoverished individual may have in the City of New-York, if he be sufficiently persevering, intelligent and importunate. Suppose the case to be a laboring woman—say an English Protestant person, of good habits and somewhat delicate constitution—a widow, furthermore, with children—a most deserving case, and one which calls for a kindly charity. She undoubtedly is attached to some wealthy family who supply her with occasional food, perhaps pay her rent, or otherwise help to support her. Next, as an Englishwoman, she has a claim on the "St. George's Society," and if she be sufficiently unfortunate, she will succeed in deriving something from that source. Then it may be that her husband had been a "Mason," or an "Odd Fellow," so that a stipend may reach her from this quarter. She is undoubtedly an attendant on a Mission-Church, and on a Parish Church, and as a "Churchwoman" she may reap something from the alms of both these institutions, as well as from the "Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood," while her children derive clothes and presents from the Sabbath-school teachers. Possibly the "Home of Industry," or the "Employment Society," or the "Ladies' Sewing Society" supply her with work, and additional clothing for herself and her children. Then, as a widow, the "Widows' Relief" comes in to assuage her sorrow and lighten her poverty, and as a person in delicate health, the "Assistant Sick Society" kindly pay her rent or purchase her delicacies. Being in the country perhaps less than twelve months, the "Commissioners of Emigration," rather than support her entirely, aid in her sustenance, and as an applicant for charity, the "Commissioners of Charity and Correction" furnish her with coal and a small sum each week. Her groceries are provided her by the "Association for the relief of the Poor," and her children clothed by the "Children's Aid Society," and fed, perhaps, by the "Industrial Schools."

If the case be that of an Irish Catholic woman in the same circumstances, the sources of aid are somewhat changed, though by no means diminished. She has for her children, the "St. Vincent de Paul," "Sisters of Charity," and numerous Catholic associations, besides the "St. Patrick's Society," in addition to many of the regular Protestant and City charities, from which to eke out her support. If, instead of a widow she be the wife of a volunteer, she has in addition two or three dollars a week herself, besides half a dollar for each child, from the "Volunteer's Fund."

This schedule of charities which one person may draw from, arouses our involuntary sentiment of admiration for the city that can support so many associations of benefaction and mercy. It is the highest evidence of the civilization of America, and one of the many tokens that our polity is not yet effete. But the question is whether, with the present means of the people, there should not be some combination of these various useful and excellent organizations, to distribute their charities only to the most needy. It may be that not often a poor person is intelligent or active enough to discover and draw from all these many sources of benefaction, still we will all of us recall instances where, after many years of assistance rendered to a destitute family, we have at length discovered, to our surprise, that we were only one of many rills which fed the stream of their well-being.

During this Winter, however, our charities must be carefully weighed and measured. There will be much suffering, and only little means for relief. Those means should be applied in the wisest mode.

Why cannot some united action be taken by all the charitable [illegible] that they may work into one another's hands and not be all doing the same work, or going over the same ground?

We cannot propose any precise method for their combined action, but we can easily see that a kind of Central Bureau of Charity might be opened, either by the "Commissioners of Charity," or the "Poor Association," where any citizen could easily discover whether he was relieving one who was receiving help from a dozen different sources, or where he could give his money first to the point where it was most needed. Lists of beneficiaries, divided by wards or streets, might be kept there, or a question addressed to any one association might there be at once and readily answered. The societies that gave alms could thus play into the hands of those that furnished education, and a more permanent moral relief be brought about for old standard pauper families.

All these various charities, too, could be made to run into the channel which would permanently relieve the City—that of Emigration—and at such a bureau all who wanted laborers in the country, and those laborers who were willing to go, could leave their names, and thus the two disconnected sides of our social economy be joined—the demand and supply of labor in the cities.

We trust the subject will receive the careful attention of our economists, and of the directors of our charities.

HAS THE BLOW BEEN STRUCK?—Skillfully managed *suspense*, in the development of a dramatic plot, is among the most effective resources of the playwright. We are now having a National experience of that mood in an intensity and on a scale that overtops all fictions, for ours is suspense over a tremendous reality. Never, perhaps, was there concentrated on a single object an interest, an anxiety, and a hope, so intense as that with which the naval expedition sailed freighted last Tuesday. Five days have passed, and no word from the armada, save the report brought back by a returning vessel that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras! Those who would follow it further must do so i' the mind's eye.

Thus, while the object to be achieved is grand, and the means employed grand, the secrecy that envelops it is absolute. Imagination alone is left to play free, and go out in thick-coming fancies and surmises painted on a canvas of cloud. Few, probably, but have pictured to themselves a grand battle-piece, where our war-dogs belch forth their sulphurous hail on some city by the sea. As to *where* the precise spot is, too, each one has his own pet theory, though such speculations are about of the value of the map which a morning paper gave the other day of the locality where Gen. SHERMAN is to land—it was the entire rebel coast, from Cape Henry to the Rio Grande! It would be easy enough, to be sure, by the logical treatment of such elements as are at hand, considerably to curtail this stretch, and reduce the possible localities to half-a-dozen or so; but what's the use? There are a couple of Beauforts—no doubt each has its advantages; Brunswick, Ga., is not a bad place for Winter quarters, while Darien and Fernandina are not to be sneezed at.

If we don't know where the blow has fallen, let us console ourselves with the reflection that by this time the rebels probably *do* know. There's every likelihood that this very day the Stars and Stripes are floating over a portion of the rebellious soil in the well-down Southern latitudes, and that eyes that for months have been unused to that sacred symbol may now see it blazing at the peaks of multitudinous war-vessels—the oriflamme of freedom and of vengeance.

Habeas Corpus—The President and the Judges.

The attempt to array the judicial power on the side of the Southern rebellion, is one of the indications of a system long pursued by DAVIS, FLOYD & Co., to secure the army, the navy and the Judiciary to support the *coup d'état* of March 4, 1861, when Washington was intended to be seized by armed conspirators from Virginia and Maryland; President LINCOLN to be assassinated, DAVIS made President in his place, and BRECKINRIDGE continue as Vice-President. With the whole Government in the hands of this military aspirant, DAVIS resolved to become a Napoleon or Cesar, an American Imperator, under the name of President. Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, Secretaries DIX and HOLT, Gen. BUTLER, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and the great mass of the Jackson Democracy in the Free States, aided by many patriotic men in Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, took away from this American Cesar the American crown and the American throne when it seemed within his grasp. God's Providence so ordered events that the *coup d'état* failed, and the overthrow of this conspiracy and its armed hosts is as certain as any future event. It is but a question of time.

The secession Judges have aided, as far as they could, the armed rebels. First, MCGRATH, United States District Judge, nullified acts of Congress against the African Slave-trade, which the conspirators resolved to reopen. Next, to protect the Baltimore conspirators, Chief Justice TANEY issued his *habeas corpus* to prevent martial punishment from falling on the murderers of the Massachusetts soldiers and the bridge-burners, in April last. A Missouri Judge tried his hand for a like purpose, and a New-York County Judge sought to liberate persons guilty of martial treason, and liable to be tried by Court-martial and punished, if the President should so order, by virtue of *his constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief*. [See Const. U. S., art. 2, sec. 2. See the Greytown case in New-York U. S. Circuit Court, before Justice NELSON, in Durant *vs.* Hollins, and the *North American Review* for Oct. 1861, on *Habeas Corpus* and the President's Martial Power, 7 How. U. S. R., 45, and Gard. Just., 86, 195, 208, 600, 608, 555, and Decisions of the Supreme Court of U. S. and other Courts, there cited, and Secretary SEWARD'S letter to Lord LYONS.]

WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, knowing the necessities of war, probably caused to be conferred, by art. 2, sec. 2, on the President the powers of a Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy, and of the militia in National service, *to enable him to supersede, in time of war, the civil law, habeas corpus included, so far as he should judge necessary, to meet all martial exigencies within and without the United States.* This is the principle established by the above authorities. The Constitution provides *capital punishment for traitors, not the habeas corpus for their protection, or any other judicial device* to make treason safe.

Our attention has been called again to this subject by certain so-called judicial proceedings, by secession and traitor Judges of the District of Columbia. We have given much study and reflection to the constitutional military power of the President, and we affirm, upon the authority of common sense, as well as of the legal authorities above cited, and the opinion of the President and Cabinet, that the President, in arresting the *habeas corpus* in martial cases, has acted patriotically within the powers conferred on him as President and Commander-in-Chief. HAMILTON.

The New-York Times, Sunday, November 3, 1861.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—News from Fortress Monroe—Gen. Wool, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

The operations of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the present time, present probably the largest freight business that has ever been performed by any road in our country. Since Friday last, over one hundred vessels, both steam and sail, have arrived at Locust Point, in our harbor, loaded with provisions, oats, hay, and lumber, for the new Long Bridge at Washington, all belonging to Government, and are rapidly being discharged of their cargoes at the railroad wharves. During yesterday and to-day, over five thousand tons of freight, including army stores, and equipments of all kinds, for the various Departments at Washington, have been loaded in the cars and dispatched to the Capital from this point alone. This enormous bulk has been transferred independent of the operations of the regular stations of the Company in the city.

Notwithstanding the road is kept in constant use throughout the entire twenty-four hours, it has been found necessary to employ large trains of wagons to assist in the transportation of goods, and although the teams are loaded to their full capacity, the excellent McAdamized turnpike between Baltimore and Washington, affords an easy transit. The distance is thirty-eight miles by this route and forty by Railroad.

Thirty of the company's first-class powerful freight engines are constantly employed, and give labor to a large number of men. The ordinary merchandise trade to Washington, in the most prosperous seasons previous to the war, rarely exceeded ten or twelve car-loads per day. But now, the Washingtonians are quite restless, even when they are treated to an average complement of thirty car-loads. This has been the daily average for more than a month. A very large proportion of this miscellaneous freight is for sutlers and individuals not engaged in the permanent trade of that city, and the railroad find some embarrassment arising from the fact that these individuals, having no ready place of storage, find themselves unable to unload the cars as rapidly as desirable.

There is no lack of facilities to dispatch all the stores and merchandise for Government and others, as over one thousand car-loads could be sent over the road daily; but the cause of complaint lies in the fact of an inability to discharge at Washington, as above stated, and many goods are consequently left in the cars and upon the railroad. But this objection is being rapidly remedied, as the company have forwarded laborers to construct side tracks and switches, together with temporary freight-houses for the storage of such goods as are left upon their hands upon their arrival; and notwithstanding the company has sent thither a large number of horses and drays, there is still a great deficiency in carrying facilities in Washington, and from fifty to sixty good substantial freight vehicles could find profitable employment for some time to come. Transports are almost hourly arriving at Locust Point with army stores, &c., for Government, which are unloaded directly into freight cars, and conveyed at once through to Washington, giving employment to a large number of needy laborers.

Among the passengers who arrived here this morning in the steamer *Adelaide*, from Fortress Monroe, was Maj. JONES, attached to Gen. WOOL's Staff, and Provost-Marshal at Old Point, who states that the entire fleet would sail this morning. He came as bearer of dispatches to the Secretary of War at Washington, and returned and left in this evening's boat for Old Point. It is concluded here that the fleet is destined to some point further south than any of the rivers entering the Chesapeake, as some of the larger vessels could not enter on account of their deep draught of water. A large number of spacious frame houses have been taken on board for quartering troops.

Yesterday three lunatics were brought up from the fleet, having been crazed by the excitement and the change of life from camp to shipboard. They were taken to Washington.

Gen. WOOL keeps himself closely confined to his quarters. Excepting his habitual hour's ride in the morning, he is rarely seen except by his aids, and declines receiving any visitors. Evidently he is preparing to quarter his troops elsewhere than Fortress Monroe this Winter.

Gen. DIX is about removing his headquarters from Fort McHenry to this city.

The funeral of Lieut. TAFFT, of the Massachusetts Seventeenth Regiment, took place yesterday from their encampment. It was attended by a large escort and all the regimental and company officers. He was a Free Mason, and a considerable number of that fraternity were present. The body was sent on to Boston with an escort. ARGUS.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Military Movements—Interesting Case before the Chicago Courts—A Monument to Douglas—The McCormick Reaper Decision—Grain Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

There is nothing very stirring in our local news to-day. We are on the tip-toe for something "to turn up" in Kentucky and Missouri, or on the Potomac. In the meantime volunteers are coming forward as rapidly as at any time since the first *spirt* of patriotism on the fall of Sumter. We have four more regiments in camp here nearly full: Second Regiment Douglas Brigade, 800 men; BRACKETT's Cavalry, 800; WILSON's Fusiliers, 750; Chicago Legion, 750. The second battalion of the McClellan Dragoons leaves for Washington to-day, having been recruited within a week.

In the way of arms, several of our citizens are interested in a steam-gun, on a new principle, which is being manufactured at the machine shops of the Illinois Central Railroad. Those concerned in it believe it to be a most terrible engine of destruction, but there have been so many inventions of this description that I am distrustful, and shall be convinced only by a successful result of the test, which is to take place in about a week.

Several matters of interest have been before the Courts during the past week. One case in the U. S. District Court resulted in ordering the sale of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, on the first mortgage of $3,000,000. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago is soon to be sold under similar circumstances. A land suit, involving a claim for $100,000, has been instituted by the widow of the late Mayor CURTIS in the Superior Court. The case of SYLVESTER LIND, charged with embezzling $50,000 city funds, was brought up in the Recorder's Court, but went over to the next term. C. C. FLINT, formerly an editor of the *Tribune*, was indicted in the Recorder's Court for forgery and obtaining money under false pretences. He left the city, but has since been taken in Washington and brought back. The case of LIND is one of those involving such a large amount that people set it down, as a matter of course, that he will pass through the meshes of the law unscathed. The case of Dr. CADWELL, oculist, against whom JULIA FARRELL, a servant girl, obtained a verdict of $10,000, in the Superior Court, for malpractice in destroying her eye, has been opened for a new trial.

A public meeting was held at the Tremont, on the evening of the 22d, for the initiation of a movement to secure the erection of a monument to the late Senator DOUGLAS. The matter was discussed at some length, when it was resolved to limit the subscriptions to one dollar. The plan proposes the erection of a monument to cost from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and to propose and report a plan for that purpose. There are those who cannot see any great propriety in such a costly erection in honor of the deceased Senator, while so many who have made our history illustrious repose in almost unknown graves. They cannot see in his career anything of marked importance that he has done, either for the honor or prosperity of the country. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise—an act which is father of the present rebellion—they regard as his greatest achievement. If his friends would erect a memorial where he is truly deserving of honor, they should appropriate their contributions to the erection of "Douglas Hall," the main building of the Chicago University, which would be a fitting mausoleum for the repose of his ashes.

The rejection of the application of C. H. MCCORMICK, for an extension of his reaper patent gives general satisfaction hereabout. In addition to his having already made a large fortune—estimated at $2,000,000—out of the patent, he is regarded as eminently disloyal to the Government. The *Daily Times*, of which he was proprietor, went so far in its secession that the Mayor was called upon for a police force to protect the establishment from the indignation of our citizens, and finally he was compelled to sell out. A secession physician—son-in-law of one of our Ex-Mayors—who is a native, and owns property in North Carolina, left for the South with his family on Monday, evening, calculating to run the blockade through Kentucky.

Lake navigation is drawing to a close. Vessels will clear but a few days longer for the lower Lakes; but vessel owners are "making hay while the sun shines." During the past week freight has advanced from 8 to 10 cents on grain to Buffalo, which has had a depressing effect upon the market here, and prices have correspondingly declined. The railroads have advanced their freights 10 cents on flour, while the elevators have nearly doubled their charges for storage. Flour has gone down 15 cents per barrel; wheat from 8 to 10 cents per ton, and corn from 2 to 3. As our farmers had only from 6 to 9 cents margin for corn before, the effect of this action of the carriers and storage men will be either to compel them to hold the crop in hand, or, where practicable, to ship it to market by routes where they are not *gouged* on all sides.

The receipts for the past week have been of Flour 47,261 bbls.; Wheat, 928,351 bushels; Corn, 672,136 bushels; Oats, 14,461 bushels; Rye, 8,521 bushels; Barley, 31,152 bushels; live hogs, 7,986; beef cattle, 4,803. Shipments—Flour, 45,918 bbls.; Wheat, 735,580 bushels; Corn, 739,586 bushels; Oats, 24,381 bushels; live hogs, 4,304; beef cattle, 475. A large portion of the beef cattle now arriving here are taken up on Government account. The following is the amount of flour, &c., in store in this City: Flour, 12,861 bbls.; Wheat, 1,131,529 bushels; Corn, 1,561,496 bushels; Oats, 237,981 bushels. The table below shows the receipts for two years from Jan. 1 to Oct. 22:

	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	1,173,311	464,242
Wheat, bushels	14,525,911	11,728,707
Corn, bushels	23,494,201	14,773,315
Oats, bushels	1,164,960	1,413,924

The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending with the 23d, were: Flour, 51,435 bbls.; Wheat, 145,365 bushels; Corn, 224,239 bushels—equal to 407,079 bushels of grain. You will notice, therefore, that the sources of our supply still continue to honor all drafts upon them;—but the exorbitant charges for freight and storage must operate to lessen the amount sent to market.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Completion of the Pacific Telegraph—The Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Trouble—The Mormon Expedition to the Rio Virgin, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

To-day it is expected the telegraph connection will be complete between this city and the States, and that the first message will be sent hence by the wires. They were first put up in this city last Friday, though all the gaps were not filled up till to-day. There has been quite a rivalry between the men on the east and those on the west part of the route, but it appears that the east is first.

The wires from the East terminate here in a store recently occupied by Messrs. HOOPER, ELDRIDGE & Co.; those from the West terminate, for the present, at the store of LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co. Thus this great work of uniting the two oceans, for the purposes of intelligence, is almost an accomplished fact. If the Indians, the mountain storms and the "seceshers" do not misbehave, the probability is that we shall henceforth have daily instantaneous news from our neighbors below the mountains.

As I write, a small train, probably WRIGHT's goods train, is on the bench, slowly approaching the city from the East.

The past week or two has been a time of considerable excitement here in the mountains. Mr. MARTIN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has apparently run against a snag that won't give way at all. So the Superintendent has backed down with the best grace possible under the circumstances. It seems that Mr. MARTIN has officially sent statements to Washington, to the effect that the Mormons are seceding on their own hook, and won't have anything to do more with the National Union, and are declaring vengeance on Government trains which may be caught in this Territory hereafter, and several other things of that sort, whereat the Mormons have taken umbrage and insist on their own patriotism. Moreover, three or four of them, it seems, have called on the Superintendent, and represented their view of matters so strongly to him, that after a great deal of unwillingness he has consented to a public acknowledgment that he told the Government a little more or less than he now considers strictly warranted by the facts in the case; all which, of course, will count something to the score of the Mormons, and if nothing more, will remind the agent of the favorite text of DAVID CROCKETT.

Government officials coming here will, sooner or later, find it to their interest to ignore outside pressure, either for or against the Mormons, and make up their own judgment carefully and cautiously from their own observation and experience, as far as possible, before submitting grave statements to the Department at Washington. Public retraction of a hasty or ill-considered statement is honorable, but the transaction altogether does not demonstrate the existence of that amount of tact which is indispensable to the successful discharge of public duties among a suspicious and susceptible community like this. I take it for granted that it is better to live at peace than a war, even with the Mormons, if the former state of things can be honorably secured, and especially at the present time. At all events, a needless stirring up of strife may well be avoided by Government officers as it scarcely comes within the range of their duties and will hardly prove an acceptable service in a day of fiery trial like that which the nation is now passing through. Relying too much on the statements and views of others is a piece of imprudence which National officers would do well to avoid committing. These remarks are based on the acknowledgment the Superintendent has made, as I am told, of the incorrectness of a late official communication to Washington by him.

All Mormondom is excited over the expedition which is now getting up to the desolate banks of the brackish Rio Virgin, for the purpose of raising cotton and other semi-tropical productions. Manufacturing Europe is looking out for new cotton-fields, and why may not manufacturing Mormondom? as one of the preachers said on Sunday. Accordingly, some two hundred families were then and there called upon for this purpose. Apostles ORSON PRATT and ERASTUS SNOW were among the number. There are no fertile prairies or luxuriant savannas on the Rio Virgin, but arid sand-plains, which will require most copious irrigation by the mineral waters of that river of the desert, before the cotton, the grape or the fig gladdens the sight of the industrious tiller of the sand. The country in that region has a bad name. "A score of oxen would eat up the whole country," is the talk, and assuredly the "brethren" who are "called," exhibit wry faces enough to indicate that they have been living some time on crab-apples or unripe persimmons. A "call" is a great thing with a Mormon, but there are scores of them who would travel this mundane sphere twice over to "preach the Gospel," while you will scarcely find one willing—cheerfully willing—to settle on the God-forsaken Sahara of the Rio Virgin. But as the far-seeing religio-politico-economic BRIGHAM desires it, the "brethren" will go to the desert with religious resignation, and try, by dint of faith, and digging, and hoeing, and much irrigation, to raise their bread, and dinner, and clothes from the burning sands.

Peaches have fallen to $1 per bushel, or half a bushel of wheat for a bushel of peaches. But their reign this season is nearly over.

The Charleston Blockading Squadron.

UNITED STATES SHIP VANDALIA, HAMPTON ROADS, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In your paper of the 19th inst., in an article relative to the blockade at Charleston, I do not think you quite do us justice, and therefore forward you a short record of the principal transactions alluded to in your editorial. In the first place, you state that the *Vandalia* arrived at Charleston on the 6th of August instead af which we arrived at that place on the 15th of June, nearly two months previous. On the 18th of June, you mention that the steamer *Union* captured the ship *Amelia* and brig *Solferino*, loaded with coffee. The ship *Amelia* was captured on that day by the fleet, namely: the *Wabash*, *Flag*, *Union* and *Vandalia*. She was first boarded by the *Flag*, and afterwards sent North with a prize-crew composed of men from all the above-named vessels. On the 22d and 24th of the same month the *Flag* and *Union* both started for the North. On the 26th of June our ship captured the brig *Solferino*, ten miles north of the harbor; and on the 25th of August we captured the schooner *J. C. Middleton*, after an eight hours' chase On Sept 25, while loosing sail preparatory to getting under weigh, at daylight, we discovered a brigantine at the entrance of the northern channel, standing towards the harbor. Our anchor being half way up, in ten minutes' time we were under weigh, but the wind being nearly dead ahead, it was impossible for us to prevent her entering the harbor. The *Roanoke* was the only vessel then here beside our own, and would undoubtedly have captured this vessel had she slipped her cable, instead of waiting to get up her anchor, as she had the advantage of steam.

On the night of the alleged escape of the *Nashville* the 11th of October, the fleet was distributed in the following manner: the steam-frigate *Roanoke* commanded the entrance of the harbor, the steamer *Flag* the southern channel, and the *Vandalia* the northern. The *Monticello* cruised during the night about the harbor. A full moon shone brightly, and a vessel two miles distant from the ships could have been distinctly seen, thus it would seem nearly impossible for a vessel to escape from the harbor without being discovered.

During a four months' sojourn at Charleston we did everything in our power to render the blockade effectual. Our ship being a sailing vessel, and drawing quite a heavy draft of water, it was therefore impossible for us to capture the small sloops and schooners that ran along the shore; and it was these small vessels alone that composed the arrivals at Charleston during the month of September, and whose duties would not amount to as many cents as are stated dollars.

Three months of the five since the establishment of the blockade, a large steam-frigate, which done no service, and our ship composed the blockade at Charleston; is it, then, any wonder that the blockade was considered inefficient? But the public should not blame the vessels, but the Navy Department, for not sending proper vessels, and more of them, to blockade that port.

Hoping that the above few lines may correct the bad impression made on the public by your article, I remain, very respectfully, C. C. T.

Lake and Coast Defences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to the subject of coast defences, which is now, owing to Secretary SEWARD's letter, being actively discussed, permit me to call attention to one important point which ought, in my humble judgment, *at once, without delay*, be looked after by the proper authorities, whoever they may be, whether State or National—that is, if any point on our Western or North-western frontier is worth looking after at all.

I refer to Saut-Ste-Marie in Northern Michigan. At this point is located the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal' the sole channel of communication around the falls in the River St. Mary's, which connects the entire region of Lake Superior with its 30,000 inhabitants and its enormously rich mines of iron and copper with the other portions of the Union.

This work, built some years ago, by a Government appropriation at a cost of over a million of money, and one of the most extensive and complete of its kind in the world, is, in case of any difficulty with foreign nations, entirely exposed, and can in six hours be made useless by the destruction of its lock gates and its pier, and, by that destruction, ruining many thousand citizens engaged in mining and other pursuits on the shores of the lake above, who have, during the last year, sent to market through that canal 180,000 tons of the best iron in the world, and about 8,000 tons of copper, besides large quantities of fish and other lake products, involving in the commerce thus entirely dependent upon that canal, exchanges of many millions of dollars, and the employment of a fleet of over 200 sail of vessels, and some 20 first-class steamers regularly employed in the trade of that region.

Around that canal is an enterprising population of some 1,200 citizens, actively engaged in the various callings incident to the population of a northwestern town.

Within two hundred yards of the lower gates of that canal, and commanding it from its elevated site and position completely, is what is known as "Fort Brady," formerly a military station of some importance, but for years back disused, now garrisoned by one sergeant and two old honey-combed twelve-pounders, in such condition that the commandant of the garrison occupying it last would not permit it to be used even for firing a Fourth of July salute.

Now, permit me to say that in view of the vast interests at stake, and which ought not even to be *risked*, that post ought *immediately* to be reinforced and put into proper shape for defence; and for these reasons:

Immediately—because there is but thirty days more of navigation by which the post can be reached either by a garrison, or supplies, or materials of war, and for strengthening the fort, which is sadly out of repair.

On the opposite side of the river, and only one mile distant, is the Canada shore, where half a mile back from the river is a high bluff, completely commanding the American town on this side, with its canal and its present "Fort Brady;" and this place can be reached *even in mid-Winter*, in *ten days*, from Toronto, *vid* Penetangnishine, (a British naval and military station on the eastern extremity of Georgian Bay,) by means of sleighs on the ice among the islands of Georgian Bay, to the Bruce Mine, to which point, forty miles from the Saut, a fine military road has just been opened, at a heavy cost by the Government, extending from the Canadian town of St. Mary's, opposite our Ship Canal.

I am no alarmist, gentlemen Editors. I speak from a thorough knowledge of the position, *and from a conviction that the Canada side will at all events be forthwith garrisoned*; and if we on our side expect to be *prepared*, we have not many weeks of navigation left in which to transport men and materials.

Twice within ten years our Government has sent up a Military Commission to examine and survey the site, and report to the War Department, with a view of erecting a permanent fortification; and unless I greatly err, that Department has *now* all the estimates required, unless, indeed, JEFF. DAVIS, or that other great "secesh" thief, JOHN B. FLOYD, stole or destroyed them. Yours, truly, WATER-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1861.

The Widows of Dead Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your daily issue of Oct. 26, under the head of "Personal" I find the following: "Mrs MANORAH F., the widow of the late Col. JOHN W. LOWE, killed at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, has been granted a pension of $40 a month." Whether this is a unique case of provision by the Government for the widow of a dead officer and soldier, I am not aware, but it is the first and only one I have observed. Would it not be well, and is it not the duty of Government, to make a similar provision for all the *needy and dependent* widows and orphans, at least, of both officers and privates who fall in their country's service. The feeble and dependent wife, surrounded by her young and helpless children, makes her dearest, tenderest offering and sacrifice, when she gives up her husband and protector to the hardships and perils of the war. While he survives and transmits to her his monthly pay, she perhaps is enabled to live comfortably. But in the event of his death, her supplies are cut off at once, and she, with her little ones, thrown upon herself, her friends, or the public charity. The provisions made by voluntary contribution in both city and country, for the families of soldiers, though generous and patriotic, are still very far from adequate. Now, if Government would grant a pension, or continue the monthly pay of deceased officers and privates to their widows, especially such as are poor and dependent, it would obviate a great amount of suffering and anxiety, besides performing an act of the most obvious and patriotic justice and humanity to the destitute and bereaved. C. D. V.

MESHOPPEN, Penn., Oct. 28, 1861.

—Gen. McClellan has been made a life member of the American Bible Society, by the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION COMPANY.—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves, do not trust to the army Surgeons, supply yourselves with HALLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them.

Espenscheid's Proverbial Success in Hitting the public taste has never been so triumphantly demonstrated as in the popularity of his splendid Fall and Winter Hat for gentlemen. It is superlative folly to pay $4 for a hat in Broadway, when a more beautiful and a finer one can be had at No. 118 Nassau-st. for $3 50.

Wanted, to Contract for 1,000 tons of Castings for rifled ordnance shell, stating lowest price and shortest time, delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. Shell varying from 12 to 150 pounds. Address J. W. COCHRAN, No. 51 Pine-st.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

CLAPP—SHERMAN.—In Brimfield, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Joseph Vail, D. D., of Palmer, SAMUEL E. CLAPP, of Boston, to SARAH ANNA, daughter of Orson Sherman, of the former place.

DIED.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 1, JOSEPH E. BENNETT, late of the Engineer Corps of the Second Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 26 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Gethsemane Baptist Church, 3d-av, near 39th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

SCHUCHARDT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 1, HENRY REMBEN, son of Frederick Schuchardt, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 29 Washington-place, without further invitation.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 2, SARAH L., wife of James W. Oliver, aged 32 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Horicon Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 210 West 27th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOPPER.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, CHARLES HOPPER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 298 Mott-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BEBEE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 293 West 44th-st., ANN VAN PELT, widow of Samuel Berry, deceased, in her 69th year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at Pompton Plains, N. J.

CORY.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, JANE, wife of William J. Coey, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 160 Elm-st.

TOBIAS.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, SARAH M. TOBIAS, in the 71st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

SMITH.—In Hudson City, Five Corners, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 1, at his residence, JOB SMITH, aged 64 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Grove Church, New-Durham. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHESTER.—In San Francisco, on Saturday, Oct. 12, HENRY J. CHESTER, formerly of this City, aged 27 years and 6 days.

☞ Tarrytown papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 571.—NOV. 1, 1861.
17, 3, 65, 48, 70, 68, 35, 20, 14, 57, 67, 41, 47.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 572.—Nov. 1, 1861.
74, 8, 15, 16, 6, 41, 71, 36, 64, 26, 76, 78.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver an entirely new Lecture on TEMPERANCE,
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue,
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4th.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
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We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. We ask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our
CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND OTHER HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AND ESPECIALLY
OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
We promise satisfaction in all cases,
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NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
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SILVER SPOONS,
FORKS, CUPS, NAPKIN-RINGS, &c.,
For sale low, at
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One door below Canal-st.

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WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

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MAID, WIFE AND WIDOW.
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The author of "Peg Woffington," "Never too Late to Mend," "Love me Little, Love me Long," &c.

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* * *

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MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

WAR ITEMS.

Any person furnishing seventy men, will receive $210; answer immediately. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT WANTED.—A qualified person in City or country, who can bring from 25 to 30 good men at once, can secure the above position in an accepted rifle regiment, now under marching orders. Address A., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A CHIEF BUGLER, TEN BUGLERS AND ten drummers wanted, for the Fifty-seventh Regiment, under orders to march Nov. 8. Apply in person or by letter, to ALEX. P. FISKE, Adjutant, corner Elm and White sts., New-York.

CAVALRY SABRES, U. S. A. REGULATION, manufactured to order by contract. Address Box No. 3,884 Post-office.

POLITICAL.

SECOND WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.

At a meeting of the Second Ward Republican Association, held at the Headquarters, No. 293 Pearl-st., on Saturday evening, Nov. 2, 1861, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we cheerfully and cordially ratify the Union County and Judicial tickets nominated by the Republican County and Judiciary Conventions, as follows: For Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas W. Clerke; for Judges of the Superior Court, L. B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman; for Judge of the Common Pleas, John R. Brady; for Judge of the Marine Court, Robert A. Adams; for District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall; for Supervisor, Orison Blunt; for Sheriff, Josiah W. Brown; for County Clerk, Joseph Hoxie; for Coroners, Louis Neumann, J. W. Ranney, Edward Collins and John Wildey. And we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of every candidate on the ticket.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, our representatives acted wisely and patriotically in laying aside party issue, and candidates at this election, and placing themselves on the broad ground of a Union of loyal men of all parties for the sake of the Union. The only issue we acknowledge at this time is Union or disunion—treason or patriotism. Hence we are willing to unite with the friends of the country of all parties in an effort to preserve the Union from the assaults now being made on the Government by armed traitors in the South and their secret emissaries at the North.

Resolved, That we will personally appeal to every citizen of the Ward to come up and cast his vote on Tuesday next so as to strengthen the hands of the Government in its effort to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to enforce the laws of Congress in every section of our common country, in order that we may preserve to ourselves and our children the Government handed down to us by the wise and patriotic men who established on this continent the great principles of freedom and the right of man to self-government. JOSEPH MANNING, President.

M. C. FORDHAM, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION.
For District-Attorney,
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, JR.,
WM. TUCKER, Chairman People's Union.
WM. C. CONNER and ROBT. BEATTY, Secretaries.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Chairman Fifth-avenue Convention.
GEORGE F. TALMAN, Secretary.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman Tax-Payers' Convention.
WM. B. WEDGWOOD, Secretary.
H. N. WILHELM, Chairman German Union League.
GEORGE MANCHAT, Secretary.
PHILETUS H. HOLT, Chairman St. Nicholas Union.
EUGENE PLUNKET, Secretary.
JAMES W. BECKMAN, Chairman Union Conference Convention.
WM. B. WEDGWOOD, Secretary.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity this very superior bread in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery. JAMES A REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York, below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st. DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York, between 14th and 34th-sts. Manufactory, 111 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av. REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County. Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

COOPER UNION NOMINATION.
(Syracuse Delegates.)
Sixth Senatorial District.
For Senator,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
WILLIAM E. FROST, Chairman.
JOHN HOOPER, Secretary.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
For Senator—Sixth District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
WM. B. WEDGEWOOD, Secretary.

ADDRESS TO THE PATRIOTIC UNION LEAGUE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The present crisis demands the highest manifestation of patriotism from every honest citizen and political party in the loyal States.

This is no time to squabble about party issues or the reward of political gamesters, but the adoption and enforcement of vigorous measures. During this war for the Nation's existence, every friend of popular government should rise above party and labor to elect men to office irrespective of former distinctions, who will use the influence of their positions to secure an economical administration of the Government, reform abuses, justly compensate our soldiers, extend a generous aid to their families, impose speedy and condign punishment upon dishonest officers and fraudulent contractors, and provide the Federal Government with such support as shall enable it to bring this unholy rebellion against the authority and rights of the people to a speedy termination.

But inasmuch as neither of the political parties or other Union organizations propose any specific measures of assistance to the Federal cause, retrenchment of expenses or reform of abuses, the Patriotic Union League, after seeking a council with them in vain, resolved to question all the candidates before the people for their suffrages upon the following measures of importance, and from those answering in the affirmative recommended the people to support, which propositions are as follows, viz.:

1st. That in addition to the $13 per month paid to volunteers, the Legislature should add at least $7 per month. We urge this, not only as just, but as politic, since it would rapidly fill up the army, and consequently more speedily terminate the contest.

2. As an inducement for men to volunteer, and inspire them with energy and patriotism, they must be protected against that class of wolves in human form, who through the means of contracts, furnish our army with shoddy clothing and damaged provisions; thus subjecting the volunteers to privations and sufferings more cruel than those of the battle-field. We therefore insist upon enactment and enforcement of laws visiting upon such criminals the same punishment as is inflicted on spies and deserters.

3. Inasmuch as this rebellion was inaugurated without just provocation, to build upon the ruins of our free institutions a barbarous despotism, it is but just, therefore, that the property of these conspirators should be confiscated, to aid in paying the expenses of this unnatural war; and we also insist that the lands of convicted traitors shall be given to our soldiers in lim

A Chapter of Crime.

MURDER AFFAIRS IN ONONDAGA COUNTY.

A terrible crime has recently been perpetrated at Marcellus Falls, about three miles from Marcellus village, which resulted in the death of JOHN GALLIGAN and JAMES ENGLISH. It appears that a man named BEALS, who was employed at OLNEY'S distillery at Marcellus Falls, went to the village on Tuesday morning after a physician to attend a man who was burt at the distillery. Upon repairing to the place, the dead body of JOHN GALLIGAN, book-keeper at the distillery, was found in a beer vat with his head under the chime of a water-pail, and the body of JAMES ENGLISH was found at the foot of a ladder. Beals and Lewis Bennett, who were found with whisky as to leave immediately, refused to answer questions.

Coroner EDWARDS was summoned, awaiting the arrival of a physician to dress his wounds. The only supposition is, that a desperate fight occurred, while the parties were under the influence of liquor. BEALS and DOMINICK ENGLISH were arrested, and the Coroner's inquest now in progress, sustains this supposition. The former was questioned as to the affair, but could give no satisfactory answers.

A COLORED MAN SMOTHERS HIS WIFE.

A Coroner's Jury at Sherbrooke, Canada, have found a verdict against AUGUSTUS GREEN, a colored man, residing in that town, for the murder of his wife, by suffocation. The following evidence was given by the son of the parties:

JOHN GREEN, son of AUGUSTUS GREEN, states that he is going on eleven years of age. Yesterday morning, when I went to school, father and mother were at home, sitting beside the bed. When I came home at noon they were there. I went to school in the afternoon, and on my return both father and mother were at home—father was at home all the evening, also mother. They had no candle. I went to bed first, and mother after; I laid upon the back side of the bed; I was awake when mother came to bed. Mother did not take her clothes off—mother did not lie square in the bed, she laid partly across the bed; her head did not come up so high as mine. When I and mother went to bed, father was lying upon the floor. Father got up from the floor and got on to the bed, laying across my mother. Mother was lying upon her back; father laid his breast across mother's face: his head touched my hips. I asked father to get off from mother two or three times, and told him he would smother her; father replied, don't bother me. I think he laid upon her about half an hour or so. Father got up first, and lit a candle and made a fire; he then woke me up, and told me that mother was dead. I then said to father, I told you you would smother her—he answered, I don't mind you told me so. Father told me not to tell Mr. CLARK how mother died, but to say that I was out all night till 3 o'clock, and that he had been to Lennoxville. I think mother's death was caused by father's smothering her; I told my father so. My mother was as well yesterday as usual. She complained of a pain in her side on going to bed; there was whisky in the house yesterday; there were three half-pints of high wines in a tin flask; I did not see mother drink any spirits yesterday; father had been drinking; he had drunk a good deal; father sometimes beats mother; I did not see father beat mother yesterday; I saw father take some of mother's hair from off a button of his shirt; mother did not stir when father laid himself across her; no one but my father told me what to say—only the two women who told me to tell the truth; father brought some high wines to the house to-day in a tin flask; I think it was about 10 or 11 o'clock when my father laid upon my mother; I heard my mother breathe after my father lay upon her; I don't know that she moved.

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

A man giving the name of HARVEY F. BACON has been arrested in Providence, as we learn from the Providence *Journal*, on the charge of obtaining consignments of country produce from dealers in the country and making no return for the same. He carried on his rascality under the name of BACON & CO., and did an extensive business, obtaining large quantities of butter from parties in New-York and Pennsylvania, which he disposed of as soon as it arrived at the dépôt in Providence. The police ascertained that detective JOHN M. DUNN, of Boston, last January, broke up a den of swindlers located in the third story of No. 17 State-street, one of whom was BACON.

PERSONAL.

—Adah Isaacs Menken's divorce suit comes off this week at Woodstock, Ill. Adah's attorneys are a Chicago lawyer, well known for his musical talent, and Judge Murphy, of Woodstock. In Adah's prayer which is on file in the records of the Clerk's office at that place, she says that Heenan lived on her earnings acquired by her upon the stage, so long as she would give them to him, and that she even deprived herself of luxuries, as well as her child, (born from marriage with him, but now deceased,) in order to support him in his dissipated and licentious habits. She says that he never contributed to her support, and when she ceased to give him money he cast her off. That he has lived in open adultery with a notorious woman, which is a source of constant disrespect and insult to herself. That last Fall he committed adultery with one Harriet Martin, in the City of Chicago. In view of all these and other grievances, she prays for a divorce. Heenan has paid no attention to the case, and denies that he was ever her husband.

—The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes, under date of Oct. 4: "The weather is now really delicious here in Italy, and the numerous visitors in Florence appear to be enjoying it extensively. Of American travelers, a less number than usual have as yet shown themselves, but it is by no means the case that our countrymen have entirely disappeared from these ancient, artistic haunts. Among the persons of more considerable mark who have come to pass the Winter in Florence are Mr. Geo. R. Russell, of Roxbury. The papers of the month of July some weeks ago announced that Mr. Lawrence had arrived at Turin, and had had an audience of the King. But the truth was, that Mr. Marsh had presented the credential of Mr. Lawrence to the King, and had received the *exequatur* which is waiting his arrival. Mr. Marsh is expected in Florence in a few days on a visit to the exhibition."

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: "The reports concerning the debilitated condition of Gen. Scott's health, are very far from correct. Instead of taking a "nap" every few hours, the old hero is busily at work for a dozen hours in succession each day, and at the close of these arduous labors he appears almost as fresh as when he began his morning duties. It is astonishing the vast number of absurd and oft-times infamous reports that find their way into the public Press, but of course they have a motive."

—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes from Mazatlan under date of September: "Isaac V. Fowler, the late deluded and misguided Postmaster of the City of New-York, whose sudden departure from that City created so much talk, is now the humble, attentive and efficient administrador of Barron, Forbes & Co.'s cotton mill at Tepic, at a salary of $2,500 per annum. What a fall was there!"

—Sir Edmund Head, Bart., Governor-General of Canada; Mons. Cartier, Prime Minister, and Mr. Douglas Irving, Secretary of Legation at Washington, are all staying in Boston. Sir Edmund Head is *en route* to Europe.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washing'n.	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Sasonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremem	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (viâ Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new Chemically Purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

ANY ONE HAVING TEN OR MORE men to dispose of, that are willing to enlist, can make a handsome premium by writing to A. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, before noon, Monday, Nov. 3, 1861.

OAK AND PINE KINDLING AT 20 CENTS, For 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

TO SUGAR REFINERS.—FOR SALE, THREE vacuum pans, two 9 feet and one 16 feet. For particulars inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 27th-st.

LIVE AMERICAN EAGLE FOR SALE—Price $15. Inquire of T. C. BUTLER, No. 406 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS from ten to fifty horse power; also, Worthington steam pumps. Inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 27th-st.

REALLY WATERPROOF
AQUASCUTUMS,
IN BLACK AND BROWN MIXED,
For the use of officers in the army and navy,
Made up to order at
VERY MODERATE PRICES, by
F. DERBY & COMPANY.
No. 57 Walker-st.

CHERBILLAS,
In Silk and Alpaca,
ALSO, NEW STYLES OF SCARFS, MERINO UNDER SHIRTS,
At very reduced prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers,
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY WERE AWARDED by the Association for the Exhibition of Industry of All Nations, held in New-York in 1853,
HONORABLE MENTION,
for the best garments for the commissioned officers of the army and navy, which they still continue to make to order.
TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK
Are now offering unusual inducements to purchasers of
Curtain Materials,
Furniture Coverings, Brocatels,
Satin de Laines and Damasks,
Lace, Muslin and Nottingham Curtains,
Coteline, Reps, Cornices and
WINDOW SHADES.
They employ the best upholsterers, and execute with great taste and skill all orders intrus-ed to them.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
RICH PARISIAN FASHIONABLE SHAWLS.
GREAT SACRIFICE, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
MUST BE SOLD, AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY CLOAK STORE.
No. 503 BROADWAY.
NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS, IN
VELVETS, BEAVERS, TRICOTS, and CLOTHS,
SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICES.

NOVEL ATTRACTION AT CANTRELL'S.
LADIES, ATTENTION!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT WAR PRICES!!
OUR LIST OF PRICES.
LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS, the Winter favorite, is sold at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents—a dollar less than the usual charge.
LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS, at one dollar and seventy-five cents—an excellent and most serviceable article.
LADIES' GAITERS, the cheapest article ever offered, is furnished at the remarkably low price of one dollar and a half.
BOYS', MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, proportionately low.
Excellence, durability and cheapness are the characteristics of our fabrics. Visit
CANTRELL'S
No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Couttle corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

NEW-YORK, NO. 10 COOPER UNION, THIRD-AVENUE.—The Woman's Central Relief Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following articles, from Oct. 1 to 15, inclusive: Sharon, Conn., Soldiers' Aid Society, previously by mistake attributed to Miss Smith—16 sheets, 3 pillow-cases, 14 drawers, 21 shirts. Miss Patterson—3 pairs socks. Society, Rye and Port Chester—89 hospital shirts, 101 drawers, 25 flannel drawers, 4 thread cases, 6 handkerchiefs, 12 bedticks, books, &c. Society Library Association—8 splint cushions, 16 ring pads, 18 bed-ticks, 24 flannel shirts. Whitesboro—80 sheets, 125 pillow-cases, 119 towels, 50 handkerchiefs, 53 shirts, 2 blankets, 10 wrappers, 17 drawers, 14 socks, 26 pillow-ticks, tape, thread, &c. Unknown—1 box books. Mrs. S. W. R.—21 flannel hospital shirts. Mrs. H. Ames, Fall's Village, Conn.—6 hospital shirts, old linen and lint. Hastings—10 pairs socks. Miss. Laing—12 jars jelly. Afton, N. Y.—27 pairs socks, 7 wrappers, 22 hospital shirts, 1 flannel shirt, 11 sheets, 32 pillowcases, 175 towels, 4 drawers, farina, dried fruit, &c., &c. Benevolent Society, New-York—15 hospital shirts, 12 drawers, 14½ wrappers, 24 pairs socks, 42 towels, 24 handkerchiefs, 6 sheets, 18 pillow-cases. A Lady—3 pairs socks. Union Defence Committee—131 flannel shirts. Miss Hitchcock—3 pairs socks. Cincinnatus Academy, Cortlandt County—11 sheets, 2 pairs ticks, 2 bed-ticking, 7 pillow-cases, 28 towels, 3 handkerchiefs, 3 shirts, 10 pairs socks, 25 pounds dried fruit, &c. Truxton, Cortlandt County—34 bed-ticks, 2 blankets, 23 pillows, 116 pillowcases, 11 pillow-ticks, 36 towels, 25 bed gowns, 1 pair slippers, 20 pairs socks, 2 quilts, 19 drawers, 14 shirts, 40 pounds dried fruit, 32 pounds maple sugar, 1 bottle currant wine, &c. Mattituck, L. I.—74 shirts, 78 drawers, 71 sheets, 21 towels, 29 pillow-cases, lint, &c. Cornwall—30 hospital shirts, 3 drawers, 42 pillow-cases, 2 packages tracts. By Mrs. Kirkland—1 chest tea. Mrs. Gray—60 handkerchiefs and books. Mrs. Dale—1 pairs socks. Troy, N. J.—26 bed-ticks. Unknown—3 flannel shirts, 3 hospital shirts. Unknown—11 jars jam. Delilah Allen, Mecklenburgh, N. Y.—13 pillows, 35 day shirts, 34 towels, 31 pillow-cases, 27 sheets, 2 wrappers, 2 quilts, 7 pairs socks, 11 parcels dried fruit, &c. Metuchin, N. J.—3 hospital shirts. Mrs. Raven—3 pairs socks, 3 pairs slippers, 2 quilts, 1 wrapper. Mrs. Robbins—6 flannel shirts. Mrs. Berthoud 4 drawers, old linen, &c. Mrs. Hoadley—6 pairs socks, 2 parcels magazines. Coventry—14 pairs socks. 1 quilt, 13 drawers, 23 shirts, 27 towels, 30 sheets, 34 pillow cases, 7 wrappers, 3 jars preserves, dried fruit, &c. Byron—1 blanket, bandages, &c. Reg.—22 hospital shirts, 25 drawers, 21 pairs socks, 29 towels, a Bible, dried fruit, &c. Miss Indiana—1 box books and checker board. Hastings—11 pairs socks. Mrs. Thurber—1 blanket, 2 woven shirts, 1 pair socks. Society Library—138 bed-ticks, 24 flannel shirts, 7 ring pads. A Friend, Brooklyn—3 hospital drawers, 4 hospital shirts. Mrs. H. Carey—4 pillow-cases, 4 sheets, 2 towels, 2 blankets. Oyster Bay—19 bed-ticks, 25 pillow-ticks. Mrs. L. W. Murray—1 undershirt, 1 pair drawers, 3 pairs socks, soap, magazines. Delhi, Delaware Co.—16 bed-ticks, 1 sheet, 1 towel, 5 gallons raspberry vinegar, blackberry syrup, 5 bottles jam, &c. Mrs. Minturn. Hastings—10 blankets, 1 basket fresh grapes, 8 quilts. 1 pair socks, Pupke & Thurber—18 packages farina, 36 packages corn starch. Binghamton Association—18 drawers, 18 pillows, 3 cushions, 19 shirts, 13 sheets, 26 pillow-cases, 7 wrappers, 14 towels, 8 pairs socks, bandages and linen. Mrs. E. D. Culver—1 quilt, 2 pairs socks, 1 drawers. Chatham Four Corners—40 sheets, 23 pillow-cases, 119 towels, 26 shirts, 24 drawers, 12 pairs socks, 24 yards flannel, 1 Bible, silk and thread. Mrs. C. H. Duel—1 package books. Mrs. Alexander Walker—54 Chambers' Journals. Mrs. J. G. Brown, Utica—106 books. 1 blanket, 7 pairs socks, 1 pair flannel drawers, shirts, &c. Soldiers' Aid Society, Morristown, N. J.—35 drawers, 40 shirts, 43 flannel bandages, 5 wrappers, 9 slippers, 15 handkerchiefs, 4 blankets, 9 sheets, 9 pillow-cases, 2 pillows, 9 Testaments, books, bandages, sticking plaster and lint. Rev. Henry Blanchard, Brooklyn—2 blankets, 2 flannel shirts, 1 flannel wrapper, 4 pairs socks, 2 pairs flannel drawers. Aid Society, Little Falls—14 bed-ticks, 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 39 sheets, 82 pillow-cases, 12 wrappers, 25 handkerchiefs, 124 towels, 29 shirts, 21 drawers, 25 pairs socks, 2 slippers, tracts, &c. Octogenarians—3 blankets, 1 quilt, 1 sheet. Detroit—quilt, 2 flannel bandages, 1 pillow, 4 sheets, 2 pillow-cases, 34 shirts. Newport, Herkimer County—7 quilts, 6 pillows, 7 sheets, 24 drawers, 6 shirts, 7 wrappers, 5 pairs socks, 12 towels, 16 pillow-cases, jelly, &c. Mrs. John T. Allen and Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend—20 bed-ticks, 2 pillow-cases, 1 blanket, 9 quilts. Mrs. R. B. Connolly—2 pairs wool len socks. Mrs. Houghton—4 quilts. Anon—4 pairs socks, books. Vogt, White & Striker—Books. A friend—12 flannel drawers. Mrs. Baylies—Books. Anon—1 package bandages, lint. Ladies' Association, Jacksonville, Tompkins Co.—60 sheets, 13 drawers, 33 pillow-cases, 3 wrappers, 15 handkerchiefs, 83 towels. 22 pairs socks, 4 drawers, 5 shirts, scissors, needles, &c. Anon—2 packages magazines and books. A Friend—12 pairs. Mrs. Hoffman—Harper's Magazines. Harpersfield, Del. Co.—20 sheets, 22 pairs woolen socks, 42 pillow-cases, 7 shirts, 1 blanket, 1 package dried fruit, 4 bed-gowns, 27 towels, 3 handkerchiefs, sugar, old linen, lint, bandages, &c. Mrs. A. Gilbert—3 blankets, 2 quilts, 4 sheets. Iconium, 1 backgammon board. Fort Washington Heights Army Relief—3 shirts, 12 flannel drawers, 60 Havelocks, 8 wrappers, 7 flannel sacks, 27 flannel shirts, 5 blankets, 21 ticks, 1 quilt, 11 sheets, 3 handkerchiefs, &c. Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle—13 shirts, 56 convalescent shirts, 75 Havelocks, 9 pairs flannel drawers, 3 wrappers, 3 pairs socks, 2 blankets, &c. Cortlandtville, Cortlandt Co.—28 bed-ticks, 14 pillows, 11 pillow-cases, 2 sheets, 1 quilt, 2 pairs socks, &c. Roosevelt & Sons—42 flannel shirts, Ladies' Union Society, Otego—72 shirts 55 drawers, 21 socks, 80 bandages, dried fruit, 1 Bible, lint, linen. Hillsdale, Col. Co.—30 blankets, 3 sheets, 27 sacks, 1 gown. Brooklyn—2 quilts. A friend—17 packages tea. A friend—1 pair socks. Mrs. Franers and friends—2 blankets, 2 quilts. A friend—4 pairs socks. Mrs. Andrew Dunlap—2 blankets. All Souls' Church—3 pairs socks. Dobb's Ferry—2 pairs socks. Somerville, N. J.—2 blankets, 1 pillow. Oneida—57 shirts, 2 towels, 15 pillow-cases, 12 shirts, 4 pairs socks, 1 blanket, tracts, &c. Kingsboro, N. Y.—10 pillows, 3 wrappers. 14 shirts, 10 pairs socks, 2 pillow-cases, 4 drawers, 12 towels, dried fruit, lint. Marathon, Cortlandt Co.—10 bed-ticks, 33 sheets, 5 blankets, 9 quilts, 12 pillows, 87 pillow-cases, 28 pairs socks, 2 slippers, 12 drawers, 9 flannel wrappers, 21 shirts, 50 towels, 10 yards flannel, 31 handkerchiefs, 3 wrappers, &c. Detroit—104 drawers, 103 pillow-cases, 143 towels, 67 shirts, 62 sheets, buttons, tapes, &c. Relief Society, Bridge Hampton, L. I.—44 sheets, 65 pillow-cases, 29 shirts, 22 drawers, 6 wrappers, 22 towels, 18 handkerchiefs, &c. Conway, Mass.—1 quilt, 7 pillows, 12 shirts, 12 drawers, 12 pillow-cases, 6 sheets, 12 towels, 1 blanket, 14 pounds corn starch, &c. Mrs. Rey—1 box books. East Homer, Cortlandt Co.—11 bed-ticks, 15 sheets, 30 pillow-cases, 28 pillows, 6 quilts, 33 towels, 20 pairs socks, lint bandages, &c., 22 pounds dried fruit. A friend—6 pairs slippers, 4 pairs knit socks. Florence Nightingale Society, Oneida—1 blanket, 3 pillows, 2 quilts, 34 towels, 1 wrapper, 1 package lint, 1 package bandages, 1 package flannel, 1 pair pants, 1 bag hops, 31 shirts, 5 pairs drawers, 24 pillow-cases, 17 sheets, dried raspberries, strawberries, herbs. 26 bottles currant wine, 9 bottles raspberry wine, 3 bottles blackberry wine, 3 elderberry wine, 2 raspberry vinegar, 7 whisky, 1 lb tapioca, 1 lb corn starch.

MISS COLLINS,
MRS. G. L. SCHUYLER,
MRS. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
MR. SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM,
} Com. on Supplies.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH CAROLINA SUFFERERS.—REV. M. W. CONWAY, Chaplain of the Hawkins Zouaves, will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when an appeal will be made in behalf of the loyal citizens living in the vicinity of Hatteras Inlet, who have been persecuted by the rebels, and are suffering for their love of the Union and Government of their fathers. Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, pastor of the Eastern Church, will be present on the occasion. The public are invited to attend.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 3, at the Presbyterian Church corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st., with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. Rev. Drs. DEWITT, RICE, SPRING, ADAMS, HITCHCOCK, WESTON, PARKER, GANSE, and Rev. Mr. HARMSTED, Chaplains, are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tuesday evening, Lecture. Friday evening, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. At 7½ P. M. the "Judson Missionary Society," connected with the Sunday School, will hold their quarterly meeting, at which each class will appear under its appropriate motto, and present its annual offering for the cause of Missions. Addresses may be expected.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE very interesting meeting now in progress will be continued until further notice. Preaching on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, by the pastor. Subject—*Christ Preaching to the Spirits in Prison*, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M. A. o'clock, in the evening, preaching by Brother HAYWARD, the great revival preacher. Seats free. The public generally are invited.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary of this Association will be held on SUNDAY EVENING next, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st, when the Annual Report will be read, and a Sermon preached by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, of Trinity Chapel. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. MISSION, between 8th-av. and Broadway.—Anniversary services on SUNDAY through the day. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor of the Greene-st. M. E. Church. At 3 P. M. by Rev. C. D. FOSS, of Brooklyn. At 7½ P. M. by Rev. Bishop JAMES, D. D. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Seats free. Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism after the morning sermon. Communion at 3 P. M. Holiness meeting on TUESDAY. Preaching on WEDNESDAY, and Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENINGS. Daily Prayer Meeting at 7½ A. M.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—THE CLOSING services of the Astor-place Open air Meeting, under the auspices of the Alliance, will occur SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, just returned from the Holy Land, will preach the closing sermon. Other clergymen will participate in the exercises, and a report will be read of the results of the meeting.

REV. NEWTON HESTON WILL BEGIN his ministerial labors in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, on SUNDAY. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. *The Pastor's Appeal to his People*, will be the subject of the morning discourse, and that of the evening will be *The Pastor's Inaugural Prayer*.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "Children's Service" is held EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Short addresses, and music by the children. The Institution feeds nearly 300 children daily. Strangers and lovers of the poor are cordially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. M. OSBORN, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School Missionary meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Love Feast on Friday evening. Seats free.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Historical Society Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING will be delivered the second discourse of the immortality series, on the question, *Shall we know each other in Heaven*. The public are freely invited.

"CYRUS, THE GENTILE GENERAL," will be the subject of the eighth discourse of the series on the "military heroes of the Bible," at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Communion services in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH FREE CHAPEL—East 23d-st., near 3d-av., having been rebuilt, is now open for Divine services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rector of the Parish Church will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST.—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in the St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also the right hand of fellowship to several new members, and the Lord's Supper, at the close of the morning sermon.

NOTICE.—CALVARY CHURCH FREE CHAPEL (Episcopal,) in 23d-st., near 3d-av., having been rebuilt, will be open for divine service every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 3.

MOST IMPORTANT TO CHRISTIANS.—That singular man who, years ago, predicted the present and approaching trouble of this nation and the world, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The Signs of the Times*. Seats free.

BISHOP JANES' VISIT TO THE CHURCHES IN EUROPE.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 7½ P. M. in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, the Bishop will speak on the above subject. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Mission Fund of the Brooklyn Local Preachers' Union.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services on Lord's Day, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—Morning—*The Ephesian Church*. Evening—*Not Peace, but a Sword*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, AFTERNOON at 3, and at 7 P. M. Rev WM. P. HAMMOND will preach. Subject: *God's Covenant and the Soul's Immortality*. Seats free.

REV. MR. WILEY, RECTOR OF CHRIST Church, will, by request, preach a sermon before the members of the Seventy-first Regiment, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, in the Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. CRAVEN, OF NEWARK, N. J., is expected to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPRING-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (near Varick-st.) Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, every SABBATH, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Patriotism—new and old*.

THE MESSRS. HALSTEAD AND A NUMber of the members of the Halstead Praying Band will conduct the services at the De Kalb-av. M. E. Church on SUNDAY, during the day and evening. Seats free.

PROF. HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY MORNING, 3d inst, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY in Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 183 Washington-st., between Fulton and Dey sts. Possession immediately. Rent, up to the 1st of May, $450. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET,
North River Bank Building,
Corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT DESIRable basement and four-story house, No. 84 39th-st., near Lexington-av., containing 15 rooms; finished complete with all the improvements; or will be exchanged for lots in the XIXth or XIIth Wards. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut stairs and doors in parlor story and hall, true plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 309 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail, A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

TO L... well-fu... gentlemen. ...TEL, The proprietor fo... well-known estab... ...nts to receive ... transient com... ST. JULIEN AND McCLOSH, ...TAVERNS.

MANSION HOUSE, ...HURCH-STREET, BROOKLYN, Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, and bedroom adjoining, to let with board, by a small family, to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Those of social habits and musical tastes preferred. Location near Carlton-av. Address M. B. BRANTLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OF THE first respectability, in 18th-st., desire to let to a gentleman and wife, or a family of three or four persons, rooms with full or partial board and home comforts. References required. Address T. O. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A SECond-story front room, with hall room adjoining, both handsomely furnished, in a private family where a few select boarders are taken. The house has all the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated on Murray Hill, No. 8 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, DESIRING A SECOND floor, with board, in a first-class house, with all the comforts of home, in a very desirable locality, near Grace Church, can hear of such a one by addressing HOFFMAN, Box No. 2,233 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR 3 or 4 single gentlemen, can be accommodated with front rooms on the second floor, and good board, on reasonable terms, at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall and convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 189 and 191 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages &c.

BOARDING.—A WELL-FURNISHED BACK parlor, with three rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a small private family of adults. Call at No. 36 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, FOR A gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had at No. 78 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, AND A small one, can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for families. Also rooms for single gentlem

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.
PAYMENT
may be made in 6 per cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.
C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company who have assented to the agreement for reorganization and surrendered their Bonds in accordance therewith, can receive six months' interest upon presentation of their certificates at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Wall-st., New-York.
F. H. SMITH, President.
MADISON, Oct. 28, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOUTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.
W. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, maturing to-morrow, the 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at this office.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE Extension Bonds of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds and overdue Coupons bought. GEO. K. SISE, Estate,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS are alone authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. L. B. GOODWIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a stock brokerage, note and loan business, under the firm and style of CROMMELIN & CURTIS, at No. 50 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. MARSHALL SPRING.

COAL.

COAL.—ENGLISH CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL Orrel, of importations made for domestic use; also, Cumberland, pure Red Ash. (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain, at lowest market prices, from boats or from yard. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place o Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day o December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the above Institution will be held at 9 A. M., MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, at the Council Chamber of the University. Also, that an election for Members of the Council of the University will be held at the same place on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M. By order. HENRY VAN SHAICK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—David R. Martin and Lucian D. Commons, The Mineral Point Railroad Company; Samuel D. Hastings, Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin; John M. Keep, George L. Schuyler, and Thomas McFarland. In Equity. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made by the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, in the above-entitled cause, I shall sell at public auction, at the Postoffice, in the city and County of Milwaukee, in said District, on FRIDAY, the th day of July, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following-described mortgaged property, to wit:
All their said road from the village of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to the village of Warren, in the State of Illinois, being thirty-two and two-third miles of road, constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular the railways, land procured or occupied for right of way, together with bridges, fences, privileges and real estate owned by said Company for the purpose of said road, or which may hereafter be acquired or owned by them, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all lands used for and occupied by depôt or stations, with all buildings standing thereon, or which shall be procured therefor, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger cars and freight cars, shops, tools, and machinery, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to said Railroad, now constructed and to be constructed, including all its property, real and personal, pertaining to said Railroad, and all rights, credits and franchises thereto appertaining, and all and singular the corporate property, tolls, issues, profits, rights, credits and franchises—also, the locomotives, passenger cars and freight cars, as follows: Three locomotives, named the John C. Fremont, the Mineral Point and the Warren; also, three passenger cars and forty freight cars, used upon said Railroad, and particularly all the property acquired by the said party of the first part subsequent to Jan. 1, 1856.
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., March 5, 1861. JEHU H. LEWIS, U. S. Marshal.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1861. D. C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, July 5, 1861.
The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place as above. DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.
The above-entitled sale is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 14th day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place as above.
DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 1, 1861.
The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1861, at the same hour and place as above.
DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14, 1861.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES H. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, JR., Referee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HORSE COUPE, IN first-rate order, made by John R. Lawrence & Co., and can be seen at No. 61 Crosby-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $45; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

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GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

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SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

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As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

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is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

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CURE YOUR COUGH!
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, &c.
It is unsurpassed. Give it a trial.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.
By the Proprietor,
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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mecurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURIAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury, cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50
Serofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the worse cases are to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that soonest always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
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24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
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27	Cures Urinary Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
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31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

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Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
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Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
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Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and lighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW

FROM THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

STATEMENTS OF A FOREIGN OBSERVER.

The correspondent of the London *Herald*, in a letter dated Washington, Sept. 26, gives some interesting particulars of observations made at Norfolk and Portsmouth, through which places he passed while on the way from Richmond to Washington. He writes:

"Shortly after my arrival in Norfolk I called on Gen. HUGER, who is in command there, and presented a letter of introduction which I had received from the late Secretary of War, Mr. WALKER. I was most courteously greeted, and informed that every facility would be afforded to me, and that, as a flag of truce was about to be started next day, to convey some Northern prisoners (Surgeons taken at the battle of Manassas) to the other side, I should be allowed the privilege of crossing to Fortress Monroe by it. I was strictly cautioned, however, not to mention the circumstance, and, should I be interrogated by any one as to when a flag of truce would be going, to affect ignorance of the fact. This secrecy was evidently enjoined in order to prevent the General from being pestered by applications which he could not and would not entertain, both as a matter of policy and duty. My sojourn here was so short that I had not time to visit the various camps scattered outside the city. I was informed, however, that nearly 30,000 troops were stationed here, and that they were amply supplied with every necessary. The health of the men, too, was in a good condition—far better than either at Yorktown or Manassas.

"After breakfast, on the following morning, I crossed the ferry, and proceeded to visit the Gosport Navy-yard, (situated directly on the southern extremity of Portsmouth, half a mile from the central part of the town,) now in possession of the Confederate Government. When the Federalists evacuated this place on the 20th of April they simply destroyed the frontage of the building, leaving the ponderous machinery and the greater portion of the effects uninjured. The utmost activity prevailed in every department, from the casting and boring of huge Dahlgren guns to the preparation of small shot. In several portions of the yard I noticed numerous pieces of ordnance and immense piles of shot and shell; while the timber stowed away appeared to be sufficient to construct an entire fleet. The United States frigate *Merrimac*, which the Federalists sunk, along with some other vessels, had not only been raised but converted into a floating battery, iron cased, and capable of carrying ten guns of heavy calibre. By this time I suppose she will be ready to leave the dry-dock. I do not know whether great things are expected by this transformation, and simply think that the *Merrimac* has been raised and reconstructed just as an experiment. Some, however, are of opinion that she will prove very formidable when called into requisition. Two other sunken frigates, the *Plymouth* and *Germantown*, had also been raised, and money has been appropriated to raise the *Columbus* and *Delaware*, the latter being a 70-gun ship. The lower deck of the brig *Dolphin*, and a portion of the *Columbia* and *Pennsylvania* frigates, which had been burned by the Federalists, were partially visible at the time the vessels being greatly damaged, no efforts will at present be made to recover them. Possibly, by-and-bye the hulks will be removed, as they necessarily obstruct the navigation of the Elizabeth River. After looking well around the Navy-yard, I proceeded on board the frigate *United States*, famous as the ship that captured the *Macedonian* during the war with England. Although very old, the vessel looked in capital order. For a long time she has remained here perfectly useless, and all her guns had been removed. Doubtless it was considered that her services would never again be needed, so, like a proud empress divested of her crown, she has been suffered to repose on the waters in solitary grandeur, an object of curiosity—maybe of interest—to the idle sight-seer. That this ship of war is destined to play some active part in the drama now being enacted in America is more than probable. Once more she is being fitted up for service—has fourteen guns on board, and a good number of officers and men—I believe seventy in all. The *United States* can carry forty-five guns, and there is a possibility that, when she is properly equipped and efficiently manned, she will leave her present moorings."

After his arrival at Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce, the correspondent had an interview with Gen. WOOL, which is thus described:

"The officer in command of the flag of truce suffered me to enter the fortress, and accompanied me to Gen. Wool's headquarters, to whom I had a letter of introduction. I was first received by one of the General's Staff, who was dressed to perfection in civilian's costume, (not at all unlike a class of individuals ycleept "young swells," who may be seen displaying their proportions and fine clothes before dinner, in the neighborhood of Pall-Mall or St. James-street,) and who was highly, indeed offensively, redolent of perfume! As the General was at dinner we were asked to step down-stairs and have some wine, which we thankfully declined. After the lapse of a few minutes Gen. Wool made his appearance and invited us into his private room. He is a tall, handsome and rather prepossessing old man, somewhat garrulous, but withal discreet. For his age his activity is considerable, but still it is full time that he should be engaged in pursuits more homogeneous with his declining powers of mind and body. He appeared to feel deeply the terrible calamity that had befallen this country, and alleged that he had foreseen it years ago. 'Sir,' he observed to me, "as early as December last I wrote to Mr. Secretary CHASE, proposing certain measures for his adoption in order to meet, and if possible to avert, the terrible state of things that we now witness. I told him that if civil war should ensue it would call forth the worst, foulest, and fiercest passions of human nature on both sides. I wrote to him on this subject once, twice, thrice, but no practical notice was taken of my communication, and now, Sir, the dire evils that I had predicted have been realized. Sir, you might mention that." Finally I took my leave of Gen. Wool, who treated me with the utmost urbanity and consideration, and who placed no obstruction in my way, not even suffering me to be subjected to any personal examination, an infliction for which I had been fully prepared. * * * * * * *

"As we passed the fleet in the Hampton Roads (which consisted of three steam-frigates and five ships of war) the hands of the *Roanoke*, about 700 in number, manned the rigging, even up to the very pennants, and gave several hearty cheers in token of respect for their old captain, (NICHOLSON,) who was on board our boat, and who had been deprived of his command with a number of other senior officers, including Commodore STRINGHAM. The sight was a very imposing one, and almost brought tears into the old sailor's eyes. Capt. NICHOLSON appeared perfectly indignant at the manner in which his past services had been rewarded, and at the indignity he suffered by having his commission cancelled, and a junior officer, who had seen no service, placed over him. 'Sir,' he observed, 'I should not be surprised if a mutiny should occur on board my ship to-night. If the men were near New-York I am sure that twenty of them would not stay on board. Sir, I have sown, and others will reap the fruits of my labors. This removal of distinguished and able commanders, to make room for young, inexperienced men is the result of corruption and partisanship, and undue influence at headquarters. Give it to them, Sir, give it to them." One of the crew of the *Roanoke* was so attached to his captain that he deserted from the ship, and stowed himself away on board our boat."

THE ARMY WORM AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The corrupt and atrocious speculations of some of our Southern merchants and tradesmen, is a subject of unbroken clamor in all parts of the Confederacy. The slime of the "army worm" in Richmond is more offensive and disgusting than that of the Yankee who formerly preyed upon the people of the South.

As Winter is advancing, the brutal speculators in articles of clothing and necessary comforts are advancing prices beyond all reason and decency. We are informed of instances where the common Virginia gray cloth, furnished by the manufacturers at seventy cents per yard, is sold by the Richmond dealers at the extortionate price of three dollars and a-half. Again, we have seen some excellent heavy cloth, six quarters in width, manufactured in Nashville at $2 10 per yard. The same material is being sold in Richmond at $10 per yard.

These extortions are little less than positive crimes. If the government will continue to hesitate to apply the correction, a citizen's mass meeting might be called, at least to give some public expression of sentiment to retrieve the city of Richmond from the disgrace brought upon it by the extortions, flippant defiance and insufferable insolence of speculators, shin plasterers and small money-grubbing tradesmen.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 24.

We have advices from Evansport up to a late hour yesterday. As yet the river is not effectually closed against small craft, but the vigilant eyes of our watchful men never permit anything to pass without letting them understand that "we are about." At first the "small fry" passed, but the practice of our gunners is giving them much more proficiency. On Saturday, two schooners, towed by a tug, came along; but were no sooner in sight than our batteries opened on them. At the same time, Col. WIGFALL, of Texas, aided by Capt. MARTIN and Lieut. CARRINGTON, with others, went out in a boat to make capture, &c. * * * * * * *

The tug with the two schooners, not relishing the shots, literally flew up the stream. The vessels were, of course, readily taken, and proved to be the *Fairfax*, of New-York, and the *Virginia* of Washington—laden with hay, &c., which were very acceptable prizes, and were at once conveyed to a safe place, under cover of our guns.

GEN. ANDERSON'S BROTHER IN DURESS.

CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Sumter notoriety, who lives in Texas, lately concluded to sell out and remove to Kentucky. He started from San Antonio, and proceeded toward Mexico. When twenty-seven miles out on his pious pilgrimage, he was overtaken by a detachment of our cavalry, sent for the purpose by Col. H. E. MCCULLOUGH. Mr. ANDERSON is a prisoner, but his family started for Ohio last THURSDAY, by way of Matamoras.

VANDALISM.

The so-called Louisville *Courier*, which is printed at Nashville and issued at Bowling Green, has this paragraph

"We regret to earn that the fine iron railroad [illegible] and destroyed [illegible] through total [illegible] of the bridge [illegible] neither necessary nor desired. It had been, it seems, with a view to its destruction, should such a step become necessary through any of the vicissitudes of war; but the mines could have been removed at any time, without the slightest injury to the bridge, and it was earnestly and sincerely hoped that it would not become necessary to use them. But the officer to whom was intrusted the guardianship of the bridge, totally misunderstanding the orders and instructions given for the guidance of his conduct, rashly and unfortunately applied the match to the mine, and two spans of the beautiful and substantial structure were blown into the air."

WHAT WISE THOUGHT TWO YEARS AGO.

A little over two years ago a deputation of Knights Templars, from Boston and Providence, paid a visit to Richmond, Virginia. On the 18th of May, 1859, they had a festival there, to which Gov. WISE was invited, but which he could not attend. He sent, however, a long and characteristic letter—eloquent in praise of the Union—and closing with this passage:—

"I love my neighbors more than all other neighbors, because they are my neighbors; I love my country more than all other countries besides; I love my State most and best, because she is the State of my home—and I love my country more than all countries on God's globe, because it is the land of my State, the State of my country, the country of my neighborhood, the neighborhood of my birth-place the my home—and covering all, above all, guarding, all I love the *Union* of all the States of my whole country, [illegible] its strength, the power, the [illegible] honesty, the wealth and population of the whole to guard and protect me and my little all. Ah! it makes me, a poor man, rich; it makes me, a weak man, strong; it makes my plantation the State of Virginia; it makes Virginia the United States of America; and it guarantees to each and all, peace and plenty, and the power to live and to labor, to be happy and free.

What great and almighty things it has made out of little. It is a creative power, this generating power of American Liberty. Though I possess so little, and am but one, it makes all in the *Union mine*, and makes me twenty-five millions of people strong. If I leave home and go to my Court-house, there I am a free-holder, and an equal among sovereign men; if I leave my Court-house and come up to this metropolis of my State, here I am free, by election, to be her Governor, and to labor with a glowing heart for her honor and interest and perpetual prosperity; and if when weary with work for my mother State, performed with passionate fondness, I go to New-England for recreation, (where I have never yet set my foot,) even there I can, amongst perfect strangers, still say "fellow-citizens," and if no individual man greets me, and asks me to his home or house, I have a right to go to one house, at least, in Boston—to old Faneuil Hall—and dance and make music in my heart of hearts of patriotism, in the Ball Room of the Tea Party of the Revolution! Faneuil Hall is mine, and Bunker Hill is mine, and Bennington is mine, and all Providence Plantations are mine, as well as any Yankee's of the six New-England States. The fame of their Hancocks and their Adamses of old, and of their OLIVER H. PERRY and their DANIEL WEBSTER of late is mine; and they belong to me as WASHINGTON belongs to EVERETT. And if I go to New-York, Saratoga and all the Highlands are mine; if to New-Jersey, Trenton and Princeton are mine; if to Pennsylvania and Delaware—Germantown, and Brandywine, and Philadelphia, and Chad's Fort and Fort Pitt are mine—just as the old Raleigh and Point Pleasant, and the Great Bridge and Yorktown belong by inheritance and union right to our guest Templars. And they may go further South, and they will find, as I would going North, more and more possessions, all their own. There is King's Mountain, and Guilford, and Cowpens, and Fort Moultrie, and Camden and Talladega, and New-Orleans. And if we go together to the Northwest, we will find Kaskaskia, and Vincennes, and Sandusky and many other common inheritances; and if we go to the very newest States and Territories, where not a sod beneath your feet has ever been a soldier's sepulchre, still there, every inch of soil, every rood of land is trophy of a patriot's toil and sacrifice, and all, all, and everywhere and any where is yours, by common inheritance, by union, right and law, and there you may erect your cabin home, and plant your vine, and sit in its shade, and anywhere and everywhere, throughout the jurisdiction of the United States, on deck or on *terra firma*, of sea or land, you may sing aloud, in patriotic pride—

"This is my own, my native land."

And what a land! How beautiful, how various in beauty, of lucious fruits and bloom! Oh! who would mar this garden of the free, this brooding nest of teeming, generating Liberty! If any would not love this home, this State, this country—let him have no home, no State, no country to love! If any busy bodies, doing mischief, would meddle with other homes than their own, to try to make all better by making them all like their own, which they love best—let them go to Heaven, as soon as possible, and get under the wings of Providence, where they belong much fitter than to earth and the United States, where municipal and individual freedom reigns for man's estate and not for angels! *And if any would 'array this country's parts against each other in sectional division and strife, let them have no inheritance, in the whole—the grand, great whole—but let them selfishly have a single, small place for their safe-keeping—a home made for treason, family, or man, a prison or a mausoleum.* They cannot destroy the Union, without destroying States and Homes, and they cannot destroy homes and States without destroying the Union. By strengthening each part we fortify the whole, and by fortifying the whole, we protect each part. Each and all is ours; each and all belongs to all equally and alike; in the part and in the whole all citizens are seized; and all, North and South, East and West, white and black, native and naturalized, bond and free, happy here as never men were happy elsewhere on earth, may say for the whole Union of these States as this toast says for the blessed mother of States:

"*Breathes* there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is *my own, my native* land."

I give you:

The Union and the Constitution of the United States *as they are!*—The Country, the whole Country—"My own my native land" as it is.

With the highest respect, yours fraternally,

HENRY A. WISE.

THE REBELS AT WORK IN CHINESE WATERS.

A PRIVATEER FITTING OUT AT SHANGHAI.

The Hong Kong *Press* of the 10th of Aug. says: "The United States storekeeper at Shanghai was a politician named 'Judge' CLEARY. We believe he earned the title from having been a magistrate in California. It seems by the last advices from Shanghai that this man, in connection with Col. WARD, (the celebrated fillibuster,) Capt. ALLEN, (who brought the steamer *Surprise* from California,) and Capt. LYNCH, (for some years in command of the steamer *Antelope*, and lately of the *Contest*,) purchased the schooner *Neva*, equipped her from the United States naval stores, and intend to cruise off this coast as a privateer. The steamer *Saginaw* hurried up yesterday, on the intelligence being made known, and, we make small doubt, will capture her.

"WARD is a desperate character, and has a large sum of money, which he has made in the Imperial service. He was connected with WALKER, and is a sailor by profession. LYNCH is a Northerner. We fancy the affair will end in grief. The craft is too small, and a suitable crew can hardly be had in time. We hear that two of the *Saginaw's* officers resigned, upon learning the object of her trip, but subsequently withdrew their resignations."

Commenting on this statement, the *Alta Californian* of Oct. 9 says:

"We learn from other sources that LYNCH was formerly a sporting man in San Francisco, and left here about a year ago on the *Nor'wester*. For several years he was in command of a steamer on this coast.

The *Neva* is a small schooner, of 60 or 70 tons, formerly a pleasure yacht on the coast of China, and said to be a pretty fast sailer. Some are of opinion that she is intended only to rob Chinamen along the coast, as she was too small to carry any large gun. ALLEN is in command of the *Neva*.

From Capt. LUCKIE, of the ship *Lotus*, we learn that this man ALLEN worked his passage over on the *Surprise*, which left this port about four months ago. He expresses no doubt of the rebel proclivities of LYNCH, who was formerly a midshipman in the United States Navy. He ran the *Antelope* for some time in the China seas, and was perfectly familiar with the coast.

The *Neva* is a fore-and-aft schooner of about one hundred tons, and can mount not more than four effective guns. The Naval Storekeeper, after fitting out the *Neva* with her armament from the property of 'Uncle Sam,' threw up his charge and went on board of the *Neva*. Some ten days prior to the departure of the *Lotus*, the *Saginaw* left Hong Kong in pursuit of the rebel craft. The Captain of the *Lotus* is of the opinion that her capture is inevitable.

The loyal feeling amongst Americans at Hong Kong is enthusiastic, and, with the exception of Dr. LOCKHART, no prominent man is ever suspected of secessionism."

Affairs in the Sandwich Islands.

A PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY—TROUBLE WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 9.

The bark *Yankee* arrived in port last evening, bringing papers from Honolulu, to Sept. 21.

King KAMEHAMEHA has issued the following proclamation with regard to the relations of the islands to the United States:

"Be it known to all whom it may concern, that we, KAMEHAMEHA IV., King of the Hawaiian Islands, having been officially notified that hostilities are now unhappily pending between the Government of the United States and certain States thereof styling themselves 'the Confederate States of America,' hereby proclaim our neutrality between said contending parties.

That our neutrality is to be respected to the full extent of our jurisdiction, and that all captures and seizures made within the same are unlawful, and in violation of our rights as a sovereign.

And be it further known, that we hereby strictly prohibit all our subjects, and all who reside or may be within our jurisdiction, from engaging either directly or indirectly in privateering against the shipping or commerce of either of the contending parties, or of rendering any aid to such enterprises whatever; and all persons so offending will be liable to the penalties imposed by the laws of nations, as well as by the laws of said States, and they will in no wise obtain any protection from us as against any penal consequences which they may incur.

And it further known, that no adjudication of prizes will be entertained within our jurisdiction, nor will the sale of goods or other property belonging to prizes be allowed.

And it further known, that the rights of asylum are not extended to the privateers or the prizes of either of the contending parties, excepting only in case of stress or of compulsory delays by stress of weather or dangers of the sea, or in such cases as may be regulated by treaty stipulations.

The Princess Victoria, while travelling, was thrown [illegible] and one of her ribs broken.

Two exploration parties, says the *Polynesian*, have been made from Sydney, to find guano nearer home than the Coral Sea; but they have proved unsuccessful. The article is now about to be brought to the doors of the Sydney agriculturists, as the Phœnix Islands Guano Company, Honolulu, intend to dispatch their bark *Zoe* with a cargo from McKean's Island to Sydney as a pioneer in this new channel of trade.

The *Advertiser* has the following: "It is currently known that the French Commissioner has made sundry demands on this Government, and that these may become the cause of serious trouble. Rumor has been busy during the past week or two regarding the character of the demands. One day we hear that the dismissal of the Foreign Minister is called for; the next, passports; again, that the Judges of the Supreme Court are all to be impeached and sent adrift; and, lastly, that the town is to be bombarded unless the property left by the Spaniard, JOSE NADA, is forthcoming."

A gentleman has been making a tour of Oahu, urging the natives to commence the cultivation of cotton, and distributing cotton seed among them. The seed, however, is the common native cotton, which is hardly fit to cultivate, having almost degenerated to a rank weed during the 30 or forty years since it was introduced.

THE NEW-JERSEY TRAGEDY.

Suicide of One of the Parties.

A few days since we published in the TIMES an account of a horrible murder, supposed to have been committed in New-Jersey. The murdered man, SIGISMUND FELLNER, was a German Jew, about 40 years of age, who arrived in this country, on the 19th of October, by the steamship *Bavaria*. His body was found floating in the water, near Applegate's Landing, New-Jersey. The Detectives of this City had the matter placed in their charge, for the purpose of ferreting out the party or parties who committed the crime, after the New-Jersey authorities had done what they could towards bringing it to light. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives FARLEY and TIEMAN, and they at once set to work upon what was deemed an almost hopeless undertaking; but after much labor and effort, they succeeded in arresting a Mrs. MARKS and her sister, Miss ALBERTINA FLAUN, two Polish Jewesses who had accompanied the ill-fated FELLNER on his voyage to this City. They were taken to headquarters and there detained until Friday night, when Miss ALBERTINA FLAUN was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house and confined, enough having been ascertained by the officers to warrant them in the belief that she was an important witness in the investigation of the case. It was ascertained that on the passage over, the murdered man, Mr. FELLNER, and the two ladies above named, were very intimate—so much so as to be noticeable to the passengers. Upon their arrival here FELLNER went to the Prescott House, and the ladies to a boarding-house, No. 45 East Broadway. Shortly after the two ladies called upon Mr. F. at the Prescott House, and during the interview there had, Mrs. MARKS is known to have charged Mr. F. with improper intercourse with her sister, Miss FLAUN, and demanded of him redress, with a dagger in her hand. Immediately after this meeting, FELLNER, who was known to have a confidant in the person of one RADETSKI, also a Polish Jew, boarding at No. 4 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, took counsel of him, and by his advice he removed his quarters from the Prescott House to Brooklyn. This was about ten days ago, and on the 22d ult., FELLNER disappeared from the boarding-house in Brooklyn, in company with his new-found friend, RADETSKI, and no more was seen of him until his body was found in the waters of New-Jersey. FELLNER was known to be possessed of a large amount of gold and diamonds, and it is believed by the police, that RADETSKI, with the aid of accomplices, had murdered him, and afterwards cast his body into the waters on the Jersey coast, in the hope that it would float out into the ocean, and never be heard or seen again.

The detectives had so far ferreted out the mysterious affair as to warrant them in the act of committing Mrs. MARKS and her sister, Miss ALBERTINA, as important witnesses in the tragedy, and they were therefore confined in the Station-house temporarily. Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, when the keeper of the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house went to look after his prisoners, he found Miss ALBERTINA suspended by the neck, having hung herself with a common handkerchief to the upper bar of the window of her cell. The body was still warm, but life was extinct. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body, but nothing of importance was elicited. The body has been claimed by some of the friends of deceased, and will not be interred for two or three days. The friends of FELLNER in this city have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of RADETSKI, the murderer, and the Police hope to be able to effect his arrest within a day or two. The murdered man's watch and spectacles were found last evening and fully identified.

Obituary.

The funeral of ALEXANDER B. ELDER, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, took place yesterday from the residence of his sister, No. 731 Third-avenue. His remains were escorted to the Albany boat, to be taken to Albany, his late residence, for interment. Lieut.-Col. ELDER was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was in his 28th year at the time of his death. He came to this country in 1835, and was one of the original members of the Tompkins Blues, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., in which corps he was Captain of Company C. On the organization of the Tenth Regiment, (Col. MCCHESNEY), he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and went to Fortress Monroe with his regiment. When Col. MCCHESNEY resigned, he was unanimously elected Colonel of the regiment by the line officers, and acted in that capacity for three or four months, until the appointment of Col. BENDIX. Whilst at Fortress Monroe he contracted the typhus fever, and returning to this City to recruit his health obtain volunteers for his regiment, he unfortunately had a relapse which terminated fatally. He was a brave and efficient officer, and in private life was universally beloved.

WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq., another of our most prominent lawyers, has been gathered to his fathers. He died at his residence at Eastchester, Westchester County, at the mature age of 73 years, on Thursday last, after only a few days illness. He was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, of the Class of 1808, and admitted to the Bar of this State in 1811. He shortly after came to this City to reside and practice law, when he soon rose to a high position in his profession, which he maintained to the period of his death. Mr. SILLIMAN was a cotemporary of the lamented KENT, BUTLER and others, of a generation fast passing away from among us. His presence will be greatly missed in our Courts.

Benjamin Goddard, a wealthy and well known citizen of Boston, died on Oct. 26, at the advanced age of 95 years 7 months,

Death of Gen. Sam Houston.

As the announcement of the death of Gen. HOUSTON comes to us now through two different channels—Nashville and Galveston—both concurring as to the day on which the event took place, we incline to believe that it is true. It may be a harsh thing to say, but it is a truth nevertheless, that if old "San Jacinto" had died a year ago his memory would have been cherished by millions and millions of his countrymen, who will now only think of him as one who, after having maintained the flag of his country on many a well-fought field, had not the moral courage to stand by that flag when it most needed his support.

Gen. HOUSTON was born near Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 2, 1793, thus making him over 68 years of age at the time of his reported death. He is said to have been a descendant of the Scottish Covenanters, who emigrated to Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. His father was a Revolutionary officer, and at his demise, the widow, a tall, strong, athletic woman, plunged into the wilderness of Tennessee, with her six sons and three daughters. SAM was sent to the Academy, which had just been opened there, and in a short time became a thorough master of POPE's translation of the Iliad.

Upon being refused the study of Latin, on application, by the teacher, SAM resolved never to study any other books. He was put into a store, against his will, and he soon evinced a disrelish for this mode of life, and absconded, taking up his residence among the Indians, by whom he was well received, and among whom he remained for three years. Though but 18 years of age, he was six feet tall, and an expert and active hunter, hence his great esteem among the tribe. He was adopted by the chief, and soon afterwards in an action with the British and Indians, in 1812, he received two rifle and an arrow wound. His brave and determined manner in this action soon attracted the notice of Gen. JACKSON, and he was promoted to a lieutenancy.

In a subsequent action he received a severe wound in the shoulder, which laid him up, and during his illness charges were made against him of "too much zeal in preventing the lawful importation of negroes through Florida." The charges were unfounded, but nevertheless he resigned his command, and commenced the study of law. He was a proficient scholar, and soon showed his abilities in his elevation to the office of District Attorney, and as a member of the House of Representatives. He was reelected to the latter by an almost unanimous vote. He always took great interest in the welfare of the Indians, and was indignant at their treatment received at the hands of the whites. These troubles involved him in a series of painful and embarrassing lawsuits, in one of which he was fined five hundred dollars, which was removed by Gen. JACKSON.

From this time his progress was rapid. In one of his battles his loss was on y 8 killed and 25 wounded, while that of the enemy was 630 killed, 298 wounded, and 700 taken prisoners. This serves as a fair example of his fighting prowess. He afterwards became President and Governor of Texas, and he was one of the first Senators from Texas after she became a State, where he remained until 1859. He became attached to the Native American or Know-Nothing Party, and was strongly urged as a nominee for the Presidency by that political organization. In 1858 he was defeated for United States Senator by J. W. HEMPHILL, but on his return to Texas he was elected Governor. During the past civil war he has become identified with the Confederate States of America, and his good name and fame, hitherto achieved under the Union, have, consequently, become impaired.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the People's Union.

At a meeting of the People's Nominating Committee, of which WILLIAM TUCKER is Chairman, and ROBERT BEATTY and WILLIAM C. CONNER are Secretaries, held at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, We learn by a report in the *Herald* of this date, that a resolution was offered by one Dr. BRADFORD, at a self-constituted committee, claiming to represent the Union movement of this county, substituting the name of FREDERICK L. VULTE for JOSIAH W. BROWN as a candidate for Sheriff; and

Whereas, At said meeting, as reported, remarks were made unjustly reflecting on the People's Union candidate for Sheriff, by said BRADFORD, and a man named MORTON and another named SWACKHAMER, all of whom participated in the Mozart meeting on Friday night; and

Whereas, It is known to this Convention that this whole movement is an invention of FERNANDO WOOD, engineered and worked by well known individuals in the interests of JAMES LYNCH, the Mozart candidate for Sheriff; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, our candidate, JOSIAH W. BROWN, acted wisely in refusing to pay the demand of these political "strikers," and is entitled to the approval of every honest citizen for his manly course in refusing to contribute money to indirectly aid in the support of candidates known to be opposed to the Government and the war for the Union.

Resolved, That the best answer to the slanders circulated by these emissaries of FERNANDO WOOD against JOSIAH W. BROWN is to be found in his patriotic letter accepting the Union nomination for the office of Sheriff, which is but a reiteration of his well-known sentiments as an uncompromising defender of the Union against traitors, both North and South of Bull Run.

People's Union Reform Party.

At the meeting held on Friday evening, at Montgomery Hall, the following ticket was made out, and the support of the party pledged to it:

Sheriff—James Lynch.
District-Attorney—A. Oakey Hall.
County Clerk—Geo. W. Genet.
Coroners—Drs. John H. Johnston, Wm. Schirmer, John Galvin, and Charles Dogherty.

Twelfth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Convention, Mr. JOHN LAMBRECHT having withdrawn, Mr. JOHN T. HARDING was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE FLAMBEAU.—The steamer *Flambeau* made a trial trip on Friday, and proceeded outside beyond the Light-ship, and returned to her berth, in the Atlantic Basin, at about 5 P. M. The *Flambeau* is owned by Mr. FORBES, of Boston, and is intended for the China Seas. The dimensions of the hull, which was built by LAWRENCE & FOULKS, are one hundred and sixty-five feet keel; one hundred and eighty feet on deck; breadth, thirty feet; depth of lower hold, eleven and a-half feet; between decks, seven feet. The engine and boilers were built by HENRY ESSLER & CO., of the Atlantic Works, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn. Engine over-head beam, cylinder fifty inches diameter; stroke of piston, five feet. The propeller shaft is driven by three heavy wheels, with wooden cogs, making two and three-quarter revolutions to one of the engine. The steam is condensed by one of SEWELL's Patent Surface Condensers, which returns to the boilers all the used-in steam, perfectly fresh. A limited number of guests were on board. There was a bountiful and excellent lunch furnished by her liberal owner, to which ample justice was done. Everything passed off in a very agreeable manner, and all were highly pleased with the excursion.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—On Thursday night, a large number of spurious $5 bills on the Warren Bank of Danvers, Mass., were put in circulation in the upper part of the City. Yesterday, officer MILLER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested HENRY WELDBERGEN upon two complaints, one made by DAVID SULLIVAN, No. 152 West Twenty-second-street, and the other by THEODORE A. KOHN, of No. 209 Sixth-avenue, both of whom charge, that on Thursday evening the accused passed upon them one of the bills in question. Officer GRABLESTEIN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, about the same time arrested JACOB SHAFFER upon the complaint of AMELIA GALLITSKI, of No. 343 First-avenue, who alleges that SHAFFER passed one of these $5 bills on her at the store of Mr. KETCHAM, in Sixth-avenue. Several other parties are known to have been swindled the same evening, and the officers are in pursuit of some well-known counterfeiters who are believed to have had a hand in the fraud. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused for trial in default of bail. The bills are executed in a workmanlike manner, on good paper, and are well calculated to deceive.

WORK STOPPED ON THE NEW CITY HALL.—On Thursday night, at the close of working hours, the entire force engaged on the New City Hall, nearly four hundred in number, were assembled at the office of the contractor for mason-work, Mr. TUCKER, and informed that in consequence of the action of the City authorities, their further employment, at present at least, must cease. He sympathized deeply with them at this untoward condition of affairs at this season of the year, but as no money would be henceforth forthcoming, until the right of the Supervisors to prosecute the work had been determined by the Courts, he had no other course to pursue but to discharge them. This action has been taken by the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors, after interview with the Comptroller, in view of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the Board had no right to proceed with the erection of the building. The men, of course, were terribly disappointed at this condition of matters, but of course had no fault to find with the contractor, but the effects of their discharge will doubtless tell on the approaching election. The Special Committee of the Supervisors will hold a meeting to-day, at 1 P. M., on the subject, and the Board will doubtless take some action at their session, which will be held at 3 P. M.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A man, giving his name as WM. ROBERTS, fashionably dressed, was caught, on Friday afternoon, in the act of picking the pocket of Mr. ROSS W. WARD, one of the directors of the Seventh Ward Bank. Mr. WARD had just drawn $50 in bills from the bank, and was walking out of the door, when, feeling something at his pocket, he turned, and caught the hand of ROBERTS, in which was clutched the $50. The culprit at once began to beg for mercy, and offered Mr. WARD a check of $500 on the Market Bank if he would say nothing, but Mr. WARD collared him and handed him over to an officer, after the return of the $50. Justice BARNUM locked him up for trial. ROBERTS claims to be a jeweler, residing at No. 332 Eighth-avenue.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—HUGH BRANNIGAN, a bar-tender, and JAMES MCGOVERN, a waiter, both in the employ of REYNOLDS & IRVING, corner Hudson and Canal streets, became involved in a quarrel, when MCGOVERN shot BRANNIGAN in the left breast and hand, with a pistol, and immediately made his escape. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced to be dangerous.

LAST DAY OF THE OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—The open-air meetings held during the Summer in Astor-place will be closed to-day at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, just from Palestine, will officiate. The Christian Alliance, under whose auspices they have been held, will present a report of the results of the same.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Dr. A. PETERS, a veterinary surgeon, living at No. 124 Clinton-street, attempted to commit suicide, on Friday, by cutting his throat with a razor. He made several terrible incisions in his throat and neck, which render his recovery doubtful.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, at the New-York Hospital, on Friday, upon the body of MARY A. CRADEN, aged 4½ years, who died from burns accidentally received at the residence of her parents, No. 146 Duane-st.

BODY FOUND.—The body of ISRAEL J. SMITH, who was, about two weeks ago drowned at the foot of East Twenty-third-street, by the sinking of the schooner *George F. Brown*, was recovered on Friday, and the Coroner notified.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL, Nov. 1, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 25	142	140	282
Admitted to Nov. 1	27	47	74
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	38	68
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	137	147	284
Males			254
Females			30

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner JACKMAN on Friday held an inquest on the body of JAMES MALLON, a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, who came to his death from an accidental fall through the trussel work on this [illegible] Bridge. The deceased was conveyed from [illegible] to the New-York Hospital, where the inquest was held.

American Shipmasters' Association.

The following additional list of approved officers have received certificates from this association:

Capt. Ezra B. Robbins, schr. J. G. Collyer, F. & A.
Capt. Charles Folsom, late of bark Oak Hill.
Capt. Joshua Coulliard, late of ship R. L. Lane.
Capt. Wm. Cushing, of ship Mamaroneck.
Capt. James W. Lindsey, of brig Arabella.
Capt. Charles H. Frisbee, of ship Jacob Bell.
Capt. [illegible]
Capt. Sera B. Freeman, of schr. Abbie Bradford.
Capt. Frederick Gorham, of ship Orpheus.
Capt. John L. Brent, of bark Virginia Ann.
Capt. Wm. S. Frost, of ship Express.
Capt. Leonard W. Horton, of ship Sierra Nevada.
Capt. John L. Gret, late of ship Whirlwind.
Capt. William K. Bradish, late of ship Asburton.
Capt. Sydney Ashby, of bark Ocilla.
Capt. John Pennington, of bark Mustang.
Capt. Warren Ray, of bark M. C. Dyer.
Capt. Henry L. Townsend, of ship Oriquimbo.
Capt. Ambrose Child, of ship Arthur Child.
Capt. James S. Rogers, late of ship C. F. Stamber.
Capt. Joseph W. Lawrence, of ship Star.
Capt. Jas. E. Woodside, late of ship Wizard.
Capt. Thomas J. Carven, of ship Charter Oak.
Capt. Benjamin H. Smith, of bark Mende.
Capt. Wm. H. Hutchings, of ship Ohlo.
Capt. Wm. Lester, of ship Flying Childers.
Capt. Wm. A. Jones, of ship Argonaut.
Capt. Isaac Sofield, schooner Margaret Johnson, (H. J. & Co.)
Capt. Robert B. Smith, late of barque Dove.
Capt. John Porter, of brig Carolina.
Capt. James J. Humphrey, of ship Ceres.
Capt. Charles G. Baker, late of Cromwell's steamer.
Capt. James M. Jenkins, bark Grapeshot.
Capt. James S. Rees, late of ship Euphemia.
Capt. Daniel H. Truman, ship Calhoun.
Capt. Herbert M. Hayden, bark Harvest Queen.
Capt. Anthony Thacher, late of schooner Orianna.
Capt. Seth Doane, late of ship Herbert, &c.
Capt. Alfred Doane, ship Endeavor.
Capt. David Forbes, ship Wanderer.
Capt. Edward Whitehurst, of brig Arabella.
Capt. John P. Roberts, of ship Underwriter.
Capt. Charles Morton, of bark Mary Lee.
Capt. Isaac Dixon, of brig Sam'l Welch (F. & A.)
Capt. Geo. Dewhurst, late of ship Nabob.
Capt. Freeman Crosby, late of ship Arab, &c.
Capt. Thomas K. Gifford, late of ship Pat'k Henry.
Capt. Isaiah